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DAWES EXPLAINS PLANS TO SOLVE FARMS PROBLEM

Acts as Intermediary in Move to Keep Matter Out of Politics

AMERICAN-BRITISH EXPERTS GIVE VIEWS

Years' Discussion Between Economists on Exportable Surplus Made Public

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Vice-President Charles G. Dawes today made public through his office here the exchange of ideas upon the agricultural problem of the exportable surplus which has been carried on for the last year between Sir Josiah C. Stamp of England, economist and member of the first Committee of Experts, Reparations Commission, and now chairman of the London & Midland Railroad, and Messrs. George N. Peek and Chester C. Davis, proponents of certain economic fundamentals involved in the agricultural question.

This correspondence was carried on through Mr. Dawes, as intermediary, and centers around economic bases alone, and not upon any specific bills which have been introduced for agricultural relief.

Mr. Coolidge's Attitude

In discussing the agricultural question in Chicago, President Coolidge, while stating that "the initiative of the farmers themselves, with such assistance as can be given them by the Government without assuming responsibility for business management, through financing and through the co-operative movement, would appear to be a wise method of solving this problem," adds:

"Of course, I should be willing to approve any plan that can be devised in accordance with sound economic principles."

This exchange of ideas bears upon the "economic principles" which may be involved in such legislation. The agricultural proponents state:

"While the discussion has centered to some extent around an export corporation, it is realized by us that possibly the principles herein upheld may find constructive and practical interpretation through other legislative means."

They call attention to the fact that in the discussion Sir Josiah Stamp, whom Lloyd George calls the "world's greatest practical economist," makes no mention of the shibboleth of "price fixing."

They contend that his comments may well be considered as "defining the boundary line beyond which alleged economic discussion of the question becomes an appeal to economic prejudice." They state that:

"They have realized from the first that to obtain a satisfactory step in advance, partisan politics must not creep into the discussion, and that appeals both to the prejudice of the business men (by reference to price fixing) and to the prejudice of the agriculturalists (by the injection of irrelevant subjects) should be avoided."

Considerable Agreement

Sir Josiah Stamp, in his comments, states: "That there is a considerable amount of substantial agreement between the correspondents."

The Vice-President stated that "his idea in initiating this discussion was to help to eliminate politics from the discussion of a question primarily economic in its nature, and it is the consideration of measures for agricultural relief assume a political nature the chances of a sound economic solution for the difficulties of agriculture will be injured."

Neither he nor the proponents in the discussion have referred to any specific bills for agricultural relief, the Vice-President pointing out that the object being to narrow the economic discussion down to the essential "economic principles," which, it is claimed, must be the basis for intelligent legislation, giving relief to agriculture.

Mr. Peek of Moline, Ill., is president of the American Council of Agriculture, and Mr. Davis is grain marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, of which Sam H. Thompson of Quincy, Ill., newly-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is the head. Mr. Thompson, in a recent speech, disclosed the existence of the correspondence with Sir Josiah Stamp.

Young Folks! Good News For You

You like a good story, so Emily Stapp (you remember "Happy?") has written a serial called

"Penny Wise"

Then, too, Fanny Buchanan wants to help you appreciate the varied

"Music of Many Lands"

Both Begin in

Tomorrow's

MONITOR

on OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Italy to Establish Ambassador at Berne

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 6.—It is reported that Italy will soon raise the rank of its minister at Berne to ambassador, thus becoming the second country accredited to the Swiss Republic with an ambassador.

The decision of the Italian Government is due to the personal initiative of Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and shows not only excellent relations between the neighboring states, but the desire to bring closer ties of friendship.

Socialists in France Seek Full Control

Bid for Power Which They Are Expected to Make May Be Blocked by Radicals

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A critical political congress, which is to determine the fate of the Government and the possibility of the construction of other governments of a radical character, is fixed for next Sunday, when the Socialists will pronounce definitely for or against participation in radical ministries.

Hitherto they have practiced a policy of support merely, though they began to withdraw their support from Paul Painlevé, and regard Aristide Briand dubiously. They would not share direct responsibility and power.

As the fiscal management of the Bloc des Gauches is obviously resulting in its discredit, the tendency of the Socialists has become to detach themselves from the Radicals. This means, however, that M. Briand, or his successor, will have to look to the Right for support. Therefore, a final effort is being made by certain members of the Socialist Party to revive the policy of support but to substitute a policy of participation which would give the Socialists real control.

Participation is understood in different ways. Some Socialists would consent to the inclusion of two or three ministers in the Cabinet. Others demand nothing less than a majority of ministers. Again, a section of the Socialists declare they are now ready to form a Ministry entirely composed of Socialists, expecting the Radicals to support them in their turn.

Various attempts to define Socialist tactics have been made, but it is agreed that the coming congress should be final. Various federations have voted individually, in instructing their delegates. It is possible, therefore, to declare that the majority appears to be against participation.

Nevertheless, the minority is extremely large, and a surprise may be produced. The advocates of participation have made astonishing progress, and it is obvious that the feeling in favor of a great Socialist experiment is growing.

On the other hand, moderate Radicals and parties on the Right are inclined increasingly to block the Socialist bid for power.

ROYALTY TO TOUR WORLD

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Swedish royal family, to make this spring by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise will be extended around the world, it was announced yesterday. It is expected that they will reach New York late in May.

Central America's Forests to Be Studied by Yale School

Professor Record Leaves for Area Where He Will First Visit British Honduras—Later He Will Study Mahogany and Chicle Gum Trees of Guatemala

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6 (Special)—Samuel J. Record, Professor of Forest Products in Yale University, sailed yesterday for Central America and southern Mexico where he will make a study of trees and forest resources as a part of the tropical forestry program of the Yale School of Forestry.

His work in Central America will be carried on in co-operation with officials of the United Fruit Company and the Chicle Production Company, Inc., of New York City. During his stay in British Honduras, Professor Record has been invited by the Government to be the guest of the Colony.

In discussing his trip Professor Record said:

"The first country to be visited is British Honduras, the British Colony which owes its foundation to a settlement of logwood and mahogany timber cutters in the early part of the seventeenth century. The colony is now one of the leaders in the practice of forestry and its work will serve as a valuable object lesson to the other portions of tropical America. Co-operation between the Forestry Department and the Yale School of Forestry has already become well established."

Following the inspection of the operations in British Honduras, a trip will be made into the interior of Guatemala, the heart of the mahogany and the chicle gum country. This part of the expedition will be assisted by the Forestry Department of the United States. The crude gum, or chicle, is obtained by the natives from the wild trees in much the same way that rubber is gathered in the

More and Better Books Sold in Chicago in 1925, Say Dealers

Increase of 15 to 20 Per Cent in Last Six Months of Year Shows Tripled Demand for Poetry, and Popular Sale of Biography

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—The last six months of 1925 smashed book sale records, according to a consensus of leading Chicago booksellers. Summing up a year's business with the close of the holidays, they report sales for the latter half of 1925 showed an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over the last six months of 1924, and were greater than for any similar period.

The demand for poetry was almost tripled in 1925. The Chicago Public Library supplemented the dealers' figures with the statement that its circulation increased by 500,000 copies last year. Carl Roden, librarian, placed the 1924 circulation at 10,600,000. The 1925 circulation exceeded 11,000,000 copies. This despite retrenchments in purchase by the library last year. Merchants observed a marked change in the quality as well as the quantity of books sold. They smiled as they pointed out a "curious trend" in juvenile sales—highly imaginative tales and illustrated books of verse.

written by authors who previously had made an appeal to adult readers. Of these A. A. Milne's volume of verse for children, "When We Were Very Young," went into the best-seller class and a heavy constant demand was maintained for Hugh Lofting's "Dr. Doolittle" books, a series of grotesque humorous animal stories.

The youth of the land, dealers said, showed a desire for a bit of Babbitt wit in its books, and refused to be put off with the literary wares of a generation ago. And besides, parents who must read aloud to their youngsters want something they themselves can enjoy.

In the adult lines, poetry and biography showed all but unprecedented popularity, several items in these classes maintaining themselves in the best seller lists. An expensive set of Washington's diaries sold far beyond expectations. Best sellers in fiction did not mean so much as formerly in the total volume of book sales.

CANADIANS HOLD PARTY CAUCUSES

Progressives Refuse to Align Themselves With Either Liberals or Conservatives

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6 (Special)—One of the most interesting results of the party caucuses preceding the opening of the fifteenth Parliament of Canada on Jan. 8 was the complete accord arrived at between members of the "Ginger Group" and the main body of the Progressives, under the leadership of Robert Forke. The split, which occurred two years ago and which seriously weakened the party's strength in the House, has been closed, and the 24 members now stand ready to give an effective account of themselves in the coming session.

Henry Spencer of Battle River, who has been appointed chief Progressive Whip, is one of the members of the United Farmers of Alberta who had rebelled against the compromises and restrictions imposed by the caucus, and his acceptance of the office denotes a more progressive policy throughout the entire party.

When asked what his attitude would be on a proposed Conservative amendment to the address from the throne, Mr. Forke said that it would be dealt with on its merits. "We do not intend to fall into the lap of either party," he said.

As the Progressives hold the balance of power in their hands it is clear that the Government, with a minority of 16, as compared with the Conservative opposition, will be forced to tread lightly in all its ways. If it is sustained on the first important measure that arises, it will consider that it has the right to carry on, and will seek an adjournment for the purpose of filling the many vacancies now in the Cabinet.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who was among those defeated at the last elections, will seek another seat. Rodolphe Lemieux is expected to be chosen Speaker again. However, the whole political situation is shrouded in speculation and uncertainty.

Shoe Trade Rivalry Turns to Co-operation

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—RIVALRY between New England and the St. Louis area for supremacy in the shoe industry is now modified by indications of greater co-operation. Approximately 250 New England firms joined in the annual convention of the Southwestern Shoe Retailers' Association here. Fifty of the New England firms, in newspaper advertisements, extended "greetings to the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' & Wholesalers' Association," which is sponsoring the pageant, "In a Spirit of Co-operation," from "The Allied Shoe and Leather Trade in New England." Some manufacturers predicted, as a result of the harmonizing move, a stabilization of styles which would be reflected in lower manufacturing costs.

FARMERS TALK OVER PROBLEMS

Four Groups Are in Session at Union Agricultural Conference

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Subjects of interest to milk inspectors, vegetable growers, sheep and wool growers, fruit growers and to the Home Economics Association, are being discussed today under the auspices of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation at the eighth annual meeting of Massachusetts agricultural organizations in the state armory, and Womans Club Building.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, will be toastmaster at the banquet tonight. The speaker will be Renick W. Dunlop, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and gold medals will be awarded for superior agricultural achievement.

The fruit growers, dairymen and poultrymen will have their innings tomorrow at the closing sessions. Massachusetts farmers have established an enviable record in their use of the federal land bank. E. H. Thompson, president of the bank in Springfield, told the federation at a gathering yesterday afternoon held in connection with the meeting.

Other speakers were William P. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, and Joseph Soliday, chairman of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association.

The federation elected the following officers: President, Leon A. Wetherbee of Stow; first vice-president, Elmer M. Poole, North Dartmouth; second vice-president, George Fuller of Deerfield; secretary and treasurer, Howard S. Russell of Wayland; executive committee, Frank Constock of Great Barrington, W. F. Adams of Leverett, Raymond Dickinson of Amherst, T. J. Dewey of Westfield, E. C. Ruger of Sterling, S. H. Graham of Burlington, Ralph Latimer of Canton, F. G. Arnold of Swansea, and J. H. Hardy of Halifax.

Owing to the lack of interest in the organization, the Federated Massachusetts Beekeepers' Association voted to disband at the close of its meeting late yesterday afternoon. The reports of the officers were read and accepted.

It was decided to continue the Worcester County Beekeepers' Association, as many beekeepers in Worcester County are interested in the raising of bees, and assured the county organization its support for another year.

Mule's Traffic Rights Upheld at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—While Washington's new automatic electric traffic control system was being inaugurated on Sixteenth Street in thick fog, a practical joker drove a vehicle of doubtful vintage along a sector recently denied to horse-drawn conveyances.

The driver, when stopped by a policeman, insisted that he had read the warning signs correctly. His passenger—then leaped out, declaring: "This is not a horse-drawn vehicle. It is mule-drawn. Drive on, James."

AIR COMMERCE IN CHICAGO WINS TRIPLE IMPETUS

Aviation Transport Interests Link Efforts for Lakefront Airport

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Three specific important developments in the progress of commercial aviation in Chicago have become known. The most outstanding is that, after many months of independent activity, practically all of the interests concerned with air transportation here have agreed to co-operate in a unified plan to establish a new lake front, close to the principal business district downtown, a vast airport. This action is regarded as the most significant co-operative step that has yet been taken by commercial aviation interests.

Another important move is that the City Council of Chicago will through the efforts of the Municipal Aero Commission, of which Maj. Philip G. Kemp is chairman. Major Kemp said that grading and filling-in will start at once, \$25,000 to be spent the first year having been included in the 1926 budget.

The field, which now comprises 75 acres and will have an area of 300 acres when completed, was obtained through the efforts of the Municipal Aero Commission, of which Maj. Philip G. Kemp is chairman. Major Kemp said that grading and filling-in will start at once, \$25,000 to be spent the first year having been included in the 1926 budget.

Ford Airport Plan

A third step in progress is that a 1400-acre tract, near Hammond Ind., has been purchased by Edsel Ford, according to announcement here, for an airplane terminal to the Chicago metropolitan district. Much of the tract is to be occupied by a vast airplane assembly plant, it is reported, and there will be a large flying field here, too. Though over the state line, Hammond is near enough to Chicago to be classed as a suburb in the regional plan.

As the result of a recommendation by Major Rufus Putnam, United States district engineer here, at a meeting called by the Society of Military Engineers, the executive board of the Chicago Association of Commerce will be asked by George Foster, chairman of the association's aviation committee, to name a citizens' committee composed of representatives of all organizations and interests concerned with establishment of an airport here.

This committee will then be charged with educating public sentiment, the advantage of establishing Chicago as the center of the Nation's air traffic. The committee will then work on details of establishment of the league projected airport on the lake front, it was reported at the meeting, which was held in the University Club.

As the south park board of commissioners has, through E. J. Kelly, president, tentatively offered land for the airport, the only action remaining is to work out details of establishment and operation and to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

PANGALOS HAS NO SUPPORT OUTSIDE MILITARY CIRCLES

Greek Prime Minister, It Is Alleged, Is Influenced in His Action by Italian Fascism

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Jan. 6.—The assumption of dictatorial powers by the Pangalos Government in Greece means the formal establishment of a military dictatorship and brings a six months' struggle between General Pangalos and the Constitutional Party leaders to a head. Events have been steadily tending in this direction since the coup d'état last June, when the weakness of the Michaeloconopol Cabinet permitted General Pangalos to bluff his way into authority.

Outside certain military circles he had no support in the country, and the people accepted his régime owing rather to general indifference or disgust at the machinations of party politicians than any enthusiasm for military rule. Admittedly there was room for improvement in the Greek Administration, and the alleged weakness of previous governments in face of Serbian pretensions regarding Saloniki created a desire for a strong Ministry.

To whatever extent General Pangalos removed administrative abuses, it was not sufficient to capture the allegiance of the electorate, and the humiliating result of the recent Greco-Bulgarian incident must enormously have weakened his national position.

Side by side with this development, the politicians continued to intrigue against him. Making the needs of the country a pretext, General Pangalos has sought to counter opposition by stifling it. He has refused the insistent demands for constitutional elections, exercised a censorship over the discussion of home politics, and finally prohibited any authoritative expression of opinion.

There was only one possible end to this and by proclaiming a military dictatorship, General Pangalos has played his inevitable and possibly his last card. It remains to be seen if he can win the game. Now General Pangalos can consider all this necessary in the interests of the country. What is certain is that he regards it as necessary for the maintenance of

Predicts Prosperous Year



ALVAN T. FULLER Governor of Massachusetts.

High Lights in Governor's Address

There has never been a time in the history of the Nation when so many people have been able to enjoy the good things of life.

(Discussing the coal situation): Once again the people of New England have refused to pay tribute to those who would collect an unjust levy.

The farmers of Massachusetts are making steady progress in the solution of their problems. Through the leadership of the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, a forward looking program has been developed. Noticeable harmony exists among farmers' organizations.

Deeper, however, than rates in the public utility structure lie dividends, and there is no doubt in my mind that the most effective change in the law which can be made to put public utilities under complete regulation would be to give the department the right to determine what constitutes a fair and reasonable dividend in the case of any particular public utility.

The men who have contributed most toward real ideals and true progress have without exception been men who gloried in service and to whom service was all and self but an instrument for rendering that service.

The law of stage coach days occupies too large a place upon our statute books. It should be replaced by modern legislation which will be capable of handling twentieth century conditions.

Prompt, vigorous and effective prosecution would speedily make crime less prevalent. Apprehension of the criminal must be certain; prosecution must be inevitable; and adequate punishment must promptly follow if the criminal law is to be restored to the respect of the people and made effective for their protection.

It is well to remember that while law enforcement by officials should be prosecuted vigorously, law observance by citizens generally is also necessary.

Radio Photography Service Extended

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—THE Radio Corporation of America has begun transmission of photographs by wireless from New York and San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. Two pictures were sent by wireless from New York and relayed to the islands through the San Francisco office. Two more were sent from San Francisco. Transmission of pictures from Hawaii to San Francisco was begun last April.

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GOVERNOR URGES MORE POWER FOR UTILITIES BOARD

Wants Full Control Over Dividends and Stock of Public Corporations

SEES PROSPERITY FOR ENSUING YEAR

Legislature Enacts First Law to Legalize Chicopee Mayoral Election

Delivering his annual message to the joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which convened at noon today for its 1926 session, Gov. Alvan T. Fuller declared that conditions in the State reveal a sound prosperity—a time when more people than ever before are enjoying a worth-while life. That such conditions may continue, the Governor recommended that legislation be enacted to protect the people from the criminal, and to expedite the administration of justice.

Governor Fuller dealt at length with the pressing problems of the State, and urged, with respect to the recent telephone rate increase, that full supervision over dividends and stock transfers of public utility corporations be placed in the control of the Public Utilities Commission and the Attorney General.

Prosperity on Every Hand

"Our material prosperity is evidenced on every hand," the Governor said. "Confidence restored both at home and abroad gives assurance of prosperity for the coming year and, as the basic, fundamental, economic conditions are sound, there is every reason to believe that the year 1926 will surpass the year 1925."

The Governor discussed briefly many other State issues, including fuel, agriculture, education, the establishment of a free port of Boston, workmen's compensation, and the service of state departments to private business. He made a diversity of recommendations.

Members of each branch of the Legislature were called to order in their respective chambers at 11 o'clock, and one hour later met in joint convention to hear the Governor's message. Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the House, addressed their assemblies, and a few committee changes were announced.

First Bill Is Enacted

With a celerity which is believed to break all Massachusetts records for legislative speed, the House and Senate today enacted a bill to validate the recent city election in Chicopee which was held, illegally, through error, one week too soon.

The bill was introduced, engrossed and enacted in the House and sent to the Senate in record-breaking time during the first minutes of today's opening session. It is expected that the Governor will sign the bill making it law immediately.

Political observers at the State House could recall no previous example at least in the history of the passing of a bill on the opening day. The quick action was taken in order that Chicopee might have a legal mayor. Its city election is supposed to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December but due to a typographical error it was held in 1925 on the first Tuesday of the month.

Opening Senate Speech

Addressing the opening of the Senate, Wellington Wells, president, said:

"We are met today for the purpose of continuing the task for which we were chosen by our constituencies a year ago."

"I feel we can view the accomplishments of the last session with a feeling of satisfaction that the work was performed with efficiency and with as much expedition as the serious character of the problems entrusted to us warranted."

"The reduction in the number of acts and resolves enacted from 503 acts and 70 resolves in 1924 to 347 acts and 40 resolves passed last year should be a cause of much satisfaction to each of us. With the aided experience gained by a year of legislative service, and actuated by the same spirit of co-operation and conscientious endeavor which prevailed during the last session, we can make our work this year of even greater potential benefit to the Commonwealth, and I bespeak your whole-hearted and earnest efforts toward this end."

Opening House Speech

Addressing the House of Representatives, John C. Hull, speaker, said, in part:

"Possibly you may recall that the Chair said in his address to the House one year ago, 'The shortest session for many years would be a splendid proof to our constituents that we have been attentive to our work.' The shortest session in 45 years, fewer laws than in any recent session, no resolutions memorializing Congress, only two recess committees, and several pieces of constructive legislation are tributes, not only to your attention to business, but to your good judgment as well."

"Some not familiar with legislative procedure in Massachusetts have criticized the General Court for referring matters to the next annual session, saying that such a disposition of pending legislation was an evasion of the issue and a shirking of responsibility, and resulted in a large increase in the work of the next session."

LIQUOR MEN BUY
AIRSHIP MOTORSGovernment Has No Way
to Stop Sales for Illicit
Rum Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Government surplus property is being purchased by bootleggers, rumrunners, and other violators of the prohibition and narcotic laws for use in their illicit trade, it is admitted here by government officials. The incongruous situation of government property being sold for use in violation of the country's laws is undoubtedly familiar to those officials who are in charge of these sales, but there is no law requiring them to refuse to sell.

Information that a number of airplane motors had been sold at one of the large aviation fields to an individual who declared to employees at the field that he was purchasing them to put in speed boats to carry liquor, is one of the specific instances coming to light in this connection. That the sale of government property should go only into the hands of legitimate users, was the thought expressed by officials and by others who are supporting the prohibition law.

Such control is given by law to only one department of the government, it was stated by one official. That department, he said, was the Shipping Board. Here the law controlling the sale of ships expressly states that the vessel shall not be used in violation of the laws of the United States. He pointed out that, as applied to vessels, this law can be administered with greater ease than a similar one in the case of motors, or similar property may go through a sale could be traced with comparative ease, while a motor might be very difficult to trace.

Explaining this, he said that a government officer selling an engine or other property might be in a position to refuse to sell to one known to be a bootlegger or rumrunner, that same law-breaker might have an agent through whom he could make the purchase. In fact, such a piece of property may go through three or four hands before being put into use in the illicit liquor trade. An airplane motor might be bought by an agent, who sells it to a power boat builder, who in turn sells the boat in which the motor is used to a rumrunner for use in the trade of New York or the coast of Maryland, or anywhere else along the seaboard.

Sales of surplus property in the War Department, using the department for an example, are made largely through sealed bids, although there are some sales by public auction. Bidders are usually jobbers, who dispose of these wares to a variety of customers. Some power boat builders have purchased airplane engines. These engines are placed on sale when they are adjudged unserviceable for flying purposes. Other purchasers, however, have put them to different uses. One man bought several to use as pumps in engines to keep surplus water off his farm in Florida.

It would not be an easy matter for the Government to keep track of a motor boat and the use to which it was being put after one of these motors was installed in it, one government official declared, although he expressed a willingness to endeavor to carry out the requirements of such a law should one be passed.

AMERICAN INTERESTS
SECURE CONCESSION

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (P)—American interests, represented by A. A. Heller

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Affairs of Today at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, Women's Republican Club, 8:15.

Meeting of Boston Society of Natural History, address, "Glaciers of the Natural History of the Alps," by Prof. Alfred G. Gross, Bowdoin College, 8:15.

Annual ball of Boston Police Relief Association, Mechanics Building, 8:15.

Meeting of New England Road Builders' Association, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:15.

Address, "The Sanitary Conservation and Utilization of Water Resources," by W. L. Stevenson, secretary of the Pennsylvania Sanitary Water Board, 8:15.

Reception to members of the Business Women's Club of Boston at home of Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, 718 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Exposition of chamber music, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Harvard University, 8:15.

Theaters: Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

"Copy"—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Unseen," 8:15.

Keiths—Vaudeville, 2, 8:15.

Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Events Tomorrow: Last day of convention of Massachusetts Society of Master Tailors and Decorators, 10 to 5.

Address on "The New Europe," by Mrs. Ida Porter, Boyer, 420 North Court Day in Washington, a symposium by club members, Women's Republican Club, 11 a. m.

The Christian Science Monitor

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VERDELITE

A Soft, Restful Light

IDEAL for OFFICE or HOME

Send for our Verdelite Booklet

PARIES MFG. CO., Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

of Newark, N. J., have secured a 15-year contract from the Government for the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene gas. The contract provides for the formation of a mixed company under the name of the Russian-American Gas Company, with a capital of \$500,000, of which the Americans and the Soviet State Metal Syndicate will supply equal shares.

The Americans undertake to erect within the first three years the plants for the extension of the Soviet's acetylene and electric welding industry. The Soviet Government will receive a 3 per cent royalty annually on the total business of the company. The concessionaires accept the Soviet labor laws, taxation, workmen's insurance and court decisions. While the oxygen industry is not new in Russia, American equipment and methods will enable the Government quickly to scrap 10,000 worn out locomotives and huge quantities of obsolete machinery, boilers and old vessels.

AMERICAN MUSEUM
NEEDS ARE OUTLINEDNew York Institution Seeks
\$10,000,000 Endowment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—An increase of the endowment of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City by \$10,000,000 was urged by its president, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, in his annual financial and administrative report just made to the board of trustees. While gifts for exploration and other special purposes reached the record amount of \$400,000 in 1925, according to Dr. Osborn, additional funds are needed to enable the museum to resume work now suspended and carry on its normal expansion.

Operating and administrative costs of the museum, he said, have risen 120 per cent in the last decade without a corresponding increase in the endowment or the city's annual appropriation. The budget for 1926, he said, carried a cut of \$43,500 from the funds for scientific and educational purposes to meet the increase in salaries and wages. This necessitated the practical elimination of exploration and field work except that provided by special gifts, the suspension of printing of seven publications, and the diminished distribution of lantern slides and lectures to 632 schools.

The school attendance at lectures and exhibitions carried on by the museum has arisen from 1,300,000 in 1915 to 5,400,000 in 1925, which, according to the report, means that every school child in this city is reached an average of five times a year through either lectures or some form of visual instruction.

BRITISH-JUGOSLAV
TREATY PLANNED

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jan. 6.—After long preparation, the Foreign Office began yesterday preliminary negotiations for a new commercial treaty between Britain and Yugoslavia. The treaty draft contains 35 articles, based on the most-favored-nation clause and customs rates. A consular convention forms part of the negotiations. When the preliminary negotiations are completed, the Yugoslav delegate will leave for London. Negotiations were also begun today for a commercial treaty between France and Yugoslavia.

FISH BUREAU TO ELECT

Members of the Boston Fish Bureau will gather at the American House Jan. 28 for the annual meeting, election of officers, banquet and entertainment of that organization. It was announced today, George E. Willey, president, and Frederick F. Dimick, secretary for several years, will be re-elected, it is expected.

B. & M. TRAINMEN ELECT

Wallace O. Wood of Medford was elected vice-chairman of the general committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for the Boston & Maine Railroad at a meeting in the American House yesterday. Roy C. Brown of Portland, Me., was named secretary. The committee will be in session approximately 10 days.

BORDEN EXTRA DIVIDEND

The Borden Company has declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, both payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16. The company called its \$7,500,000 preferred stock for redemption Dec. 15, 1925.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and continued warm today; Thursday fair and slightly colder; fresh westerly winds. New England: Cloudy, probably with rain in north portion; slightly colder Thursday; fresh, possibly strong south-west, shifting to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	42
Atlanta City	46
Boston	42
Buffalo	32
Baltimore	32
Chicago	32
Denver	44
Des Moines	44
Eastport	38
Galveston	42
Hatteras	56
Helena	26
Jacksonville	64
Kansas City	32
Los Angeles	54

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:12 p. m.

Thursday, 4:47 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., in U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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A Soft, Restful Light

IDEAL for OFFICE or HOME

Send for our Verdelite Booklet

PARIES MFG. CO., Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

AIR COMMERCE
WINS IMPETUS

(Continued from Page 1)

obtain a federal permit to build, it was said.

This is the first time that all interested groups have met together and agreed upon a unified plan of action to speed progress of commercial aviation here.

Various Interests

John G. N. Macomb, president of the Society of Military Engineers, presided. Others present were: William E. Dever, Mayor; Maj. Philip G. Kempt, chairman of the Municipal Aero Commission; Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport Inc.; Alfred Grandger, representing architects; John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association; Col. William G. Edens of the Illinois Bankers' Association; Col. Robert I. Randolph, vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Robert S. Kingery, executive secretary of the Chicago Regional Planning Association; Hugh Young, representing the Chicago Plan Commission; Maj. Reed Landis, chairman of the aviation committee of the Senate; George Foster, chairman of the aviation committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce; E. J. Kelly, president of the South Park Board of Commissioners, and Major Putnam.

Following lengthy discussion, Mr. Foster agreed, at suggestion of Major Putnam, to ask the executive board of the Chicago Association of Commerce to initiate the citizens' committee, which will represent bankers, business men, industry, and all other interested groups.

Lakefront Project

Improvement of the municipal field now controlled by the city will start at once and this will serve later as a center for repairs and assembly. The projected down-town airport will serve as a landing field, being located within a few minutes motoring distance from the center of the chief business and hotel area.

"The question of establishing a lake front airport in Chicago has been under investigation by the United States engineer's office here for a year," Major Putnam said in an introductory statement. "The chief business and hotel area. The projected down-town airport will serve as a landing field, being located within a few minutes motoring distance from the center of the chief business and hotel area."

"In the quest for lakefront landing facilities, correspondence was had and conferences were held with officials of the South Park and of Lincoln Park boards, and with the Chicago plan commission. A possible site in Lincoln Park, off Montrose Avenue, was discussed. The thought occurred that the War Department might require construction of a public landing field in return for the privilege of filling in the lake for park development.

This proposition, however, has been held in abeyance pending negotiations for an airport more centrally located. However, the plan will not be lost sight of and it is possible several landing fields will be necessary in the future. Similar possible locations south of Jackson Park are held to be worthy of future investigation."

Chicago's Future

The suggested site on the lakefront, plans of course being tentative, has been stated to be acceptable to the War Department and the Air Service. This is just east of the Field Museum of Natural History, the Municipal Stadium and a district which has been reclaimed from Lake Michigan in the last five years. A part of the island planned for the field now extends approximately a mile into the lake.

Major Putnam emphasizes that Chicago has an advantage over most cities in being able to reclaim submerged land along the lake front within a short distance of the chief commercial district and at relatively small expense.

"Chicago is indisputably the rail center of America," he concluded. "It is becoming the highway center. It has waterway potentialities of great promise. All that is lacking to make it truly the hub of the transportation system of the continent is an airport, and that may be had almost for the asking."

BRITISH RAILWAYS
TO USE BRITISH STEEL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The London and North Eastern Railway (one of the four big groups of British railways) announces its decision to insert in

its new contracts a clause requiring the exclusive use of British steel. Sir William Larke, director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers says that if a similar policy were followed by all those who control purchasing power in Great Britain, it would soon go far to providing a solution of the unemployment problem.

On the other hand the contention is heard in free trade circles that the decision means a yet further increase in British railway transport costs, which are already so unduly high that they hit all the manufacturing industries. The mine owners, for example, in the case they have laid before the Royal Coal Commission, blame them as one of the three chief causes responsible for the depression in Great Britain's coal trade.

NEW MUSCLE SHOALS
BILL FOR OPERATIONProposes Federal Power and
Fertilizer Plant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (P)—A new bill for federal operation of Muscle Shoals has been introduced by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska and chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The Secretary of War would be advised to develop the power system as a whole, and then turn it over to a Government corporation which would dispose of electric power.

The plant's fertilizer operations would be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Power would be furnished to him by the corporation at cost for fertilizer manufacture, and the fertilizer would be sold direct to farmers' organizations at a minimum profit.

The financing would be so arranged that the new construction would be expected to pay for itself in 50 years, after which the profits would go into the United States Treasury.

CANADIAN LEADER
OPPOSES NEW UNION

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (P)—A charge that the movement which has resulted in the formation of a new Canadian union of telegraphers is one of those aimed at destroying international labor organizations was made yesterday by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

"The new organization is independent of the American Federation of Labor, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and the Trades and Labor Congress," he said.

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Famous Characters of Dickens
Stalk Boards at Jordan ReviewDickens Day Is Observed by Regeneration of Mr.
Pickwick, Mr. Wurdle, Arabella and Alfred
Jingle, Popular in Founders' Day

Dickensians and especially Pickwickians crowded the assembly hall of the Jordan Marsh Company this afternoon to attend the famous, merry card party at Dingy Dell and renew their acquaintance with Mr. Pickwick, the Wurdle family and others of that delightful coterie.

Today is Dickens Day of the Diamond Jubilee of the Jordan Marsh Company with the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship summing up characters from the pages of Dickens's books to re-enact scenes that have endeared them to countless readers for at least three generations.

Being at the height of their fame in early days of the store, "Pickwick Papers" was chosen for brief presentation by the club. The card party was faithfully reproduced with all the humor of the past to which was added the keen appreciation of the present.

Favorite Impersonations: Harry M. Hights represented Mr. Pickwick. Mrs. Hights was the housekeeper. Sherman L. Cook impersonated Mr. Wurdle, and Charles J. Ridgeway was Alfred Jingle. Mrs. Robert M. Hays was Mrs. Bardell, and Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley was Arabella. John Edward Hanson was the Fat Boy and the Misses Edna and Louise Stimson were maidens. All were under the direction of Miss Florence S. Smith. The party went off with snap, as Dingy Dell parties always do, finishing with singing of "The Ivy Green," by Mrs. Carrie E. Sherrill, followed by an old-time dance.

Later there is to be a "Dickens Window," which time did not permit to be ready for today.

Each day's program of the jubilee celebration contributes a feature that links the early days of the business firm with the present and the present with the past, binding the two in an undivided whole at the same time that it brings out the distance traveled by the company since

first it opened its doors to the Boston public.

The entire program is so arranged as to give something of special interest to every patron of the store.

Tomorrow is to be Old Ship Day, as yesterday was World Peace Jubilee Day in commemoration of the great Peace Jubilee of 1869 in which Eben D. Jordan, founder of the company, was a leading worker.

Peace Jubilee Actors: Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of Governor Fuller, yesterday impersonated Mrs. Erminia Rudersdorf, eminent soloist on that former occasion, singing the songs the latter sang in that early day. The original program was reproduced practically entire. Miss Marion A. Newman and Miss Yvonne Des Rosiers, both of Worcester, and both of the New England Conservatory of Music, impersonated Mrs. Julia Houston West and Mrs. Minnie Peschke-Leutner.

"The Bouquet of Artists" was impersonated by the Jordan Marsh Choral Society, Miss Mary T. Neary, chairman, and A. E. Finney, chairman of the fellow worker committee. Burnell G. Hawkins, manager of the company, gave a short address, telling something of the history of the company. Previous to the singing, the "Diamond Jubilee March," the words of which were composed for the occasion by Mr. Hawkins, and the music by Mr. McNally, was played by a band.

FORESTERS MEET
IN RICHMOND, VA.

Delegates Attending From All
Parts of United States

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6 (Special)—Preliminary to the opening of the joint session of the American Forestry Association and the Southern Forestry Congress was the meeting of the Southern Appalachian Forestry Research Council here. Members of both the American Forestry Association and the Southern Forestry Congress attended this meeting, when technical problems of the Southern Appalachian mountain forests were considered.

Several hundred men and women, prominent in forestry interests, from various sections of the country, will attend the convention. Among the speakers will be Daniel Carter Beard, veteran woodsman and National Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America; A. W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina; E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia; George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association; H. L. Tighman, president of the Southern Forestry Congress; Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, chairman of the forestry committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Hermann von Schrenck, president of the Missouri Forestry Association.

SUNDAY COMMERCIAL
BASEBALL IS TOPIC

The question of commercial baseball on Sunday will be discussed today published by two of Great Britain's five big banks the Westminsters and Barclays that these both maintain their 1924 dividends, with somewhat improved profits.

This impression is strengthened by the past year's announcements, today published by two of Great Britain's five big banks the Westminsters and Barclays that these both maintain their 1924 dividends, with somewhat improved profits.

OWEN D. YOUNG MAY
JOIN COMMISSION

GENEVA, Jan. 6 (P)—It is understood that efforts are being made to induce Owen D. Young of New York to become a member of the League of Nations special commission which is to prepare the agenda for the proposed international economic conference. Prof. Adam Shortt of Ottawa notified the League that he accepted membership on the commission.

Mr. Young, who is chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, was a member of the committee which investigated German budget matters in 1924.

NEW YORK

The Message of an
Old New England Country Home

ILLUSTRATED GARDEN TALK
ORIGINAL. SOUVENIR IN COSTUME
by VIVIAN MAY ELIZABETH EDDY
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World Agriculture Benefit. For tickets apply to C. L. Fischer, 40 East 41st St., Tel. Murray Hill 1919

RUMFORD HALL
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Saturday Evening, January 9
at

BRITISH REDUCE SIZE OF CLASSES

Government Introduces New Education Measures in Order to Meet Objections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Government has issued a further education proclamation (administrative memorandum 44) which promises to prove scarcely less controversial than the now famous education economy circular 1371. The new memorandum postpones for one year the introduction of the much criticized financial rationing system, making economy provisions instead. The new capital expenditure, for example, is to be limited to "really urgent and essential" cases, while the new services and the extensions of the old services are postponed.

Capital, however, may be spent on replacing worn-out elementary school buildings, and defective premises may be repaired. The Board of Education also declares that it is committed to reducing the size of classes which have over 50 pupils.

The chief Labor organ here declares that this still strikes a blow at elementary, secondary and technical schools and limits the expenditure on the teachers' salaries. The reply is given that a

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SAILS FOR AMERICA

By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 6.—An enthusiastic send-off was given Henry Bérenger, French Ambassador to the United States, today, when he sailed for Washington. The President, Premier, Cabinet Ministers and the ambassadorial corps were present to see him off at the station. American organizations were headed by Myron T. Herrick. At Harve, the municipality made the ambassador and his wife guests, with a special reception. There is a cautious optimism evident on all hands.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Edward J. King, (R), Representative from Illinois, has introduced a bill intended to aid agriculture by organizing the National Farmers' Finance Union, to be capitalized by the Government at \$200,000,000 and authorized to extend credit to farmers, their associations and their banks.

Paris (AP)—Marshal Pétain has been reappointed vice-president of the Superior War Council for 1926 by a decree issued by Paul Painlevé, Minister of War. M. Painlevé is ex-officio President. The council includes the six marshals of France—Joffre, Pétain, Foch, Lyautey, Franchet d'Espèrey and Fayolle—and Generals Gouraud, Berthelot, Guillaumat, Debenedy, Nollet, Dupont, Degoutte, Weygand and Targe.

Washington (AP)—A contract for management and operation of the American Republics Line, which runs 11 freighters from New York to the east coast of South America, was assigned by the Shipping Board to Moore & McCormack of New York.

Birmingham, Ala. (AP)—Harvey Firestone, tire manufacturer, expresses the opinion that the peak in rubber prices has been reached and that a decline will come in time. Mr. Firestone, who is here on business, would not venture an opinion as to when the prices would start down, but said he was positive that the top had been reached.

Copenhagen (AP)—The gravity of Denmark's trade depression is indicated by the unemployment figures announced yesterday. There are 85,000 of the 3,300,000 population out of work. This is an increase of 11,000 as compared with last week, and the highest unemployment figures ever recorded in Denmark.

New York (AP)—A check for \$28,468.80, proceeds of Ignace Jan Paderewski's four benefit concerts in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, for the American-Legion endowment campaign, has been received at state headquarters for the Legion and forwarded to national headquarters. The gift makes Paderewski the largest contributor to the campaign for \$5,000,000 for war veterans and their families.

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1883 1926

Markdown Sale of SUITS and OVERCOATS

Suits	Overcoats
Formerly \$85.00 now \$68.00	Formerly \$125.00 now \$100.00
Formerly 75.00 now 60.00	Formerly 100.00 now 80.00
Formerly 70.00 now 56.00	Formerly 85.00 now 68.00
Formerly 65.00 now 52.00	Formerly 75.00 now 60.00
Formerly 60.00 now 48.00	Formerly 65.00 now 52.00

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383 Washington Street
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BOSTON

BRITAIN OFFERS TURKS CREDITS

Mosul Negotiations Likely to Be Reopened—Envoy Visits British Premier

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 6.—Ahmed Ferid Bey, Turkish Ambassador in England, following his visit to Stanley Baldwin, at the latter's invitation 10 days ago, on his own initiative sought an interview with the British Prime Minister yesterday. This is understood to be in consequence of his having received a conciliatory reply from Ankara to Mr. Baldwin's friendly gesture proposing a continuation of the negotiations on the subject of the Mosul boundary dispute.

Yesterday's discussion was chiefly exploratory, but it is expected that the upshot will be that Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Turkey, who resides in Constantinople, will shortly go to Ankara to renew negotiations direct with the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Mr. Baldwin is understood to have offered to enter into an agreement which would enable Turkey to obtain commercial credits in England, to the mutual benefit of both countries. Acceptance would entail Turkish acquiescence in the League Council's decision regarding the Mosul boundary, with certain "rectifications" in Turkey's favor.

As yet there is no indication that the Turks are ready to accept such a solution, and they are busy declaring that partition of the vilayet on the line of the lesser Zab River is the only possible way out. This in itself, however, is a step in advance, as formerly they claimed the whole vilayet, except the Dila triangle in the extreme southwest.

But there are indications that the Turks are growing alarmed over the Italian military works in the Dodecanese, especially on Rhodes, and at the increasing friendliness between Italy and Greece, where General Pangalos has nearly completed remodeling the army and navy. Both of these countries are traditional foes of Turkey, whereas Great Britain is traditionally friendly.

Therefore, with the Soviet Government unable to give Turkey material assistance, despite the recent treaty alliance, the prospects of a settlement of the Mosul boundary issue with Britain, though still regarded as remote, is gradually growing less nebulous.

Princeton Professor Discovers Manuscript in France

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 6 (AP)—A hitherto unpublished tragedy in five acts by Honoré de Balzac, entitled "Cromwell," has been made public by Walter Scott Hastings, professor of French at Princeton University.

It has but little literary value, in the opinion of the professor, aside from representing early struggles of the author. Of the 600 copies received, 150 have been sent to the Bibliothèque Balzacienne, in Paris, and 450 retained at Princeton.

Professor Hastings said he found the manuscript while doing research at the Institution of France, at Chantilly, and obtained permission of the French Government to have it published. He concurred with a French scholar, Marcel Douterot, he said, who suggested that the play was in the handwriting of Balzac's mother. This was later found to be true.

Research established that the play was written in the author's youth, when he was living in an attic in the town of Arsenay. The five acts are all in verse.

TOSCANINI AMONG ITALIAN "IMMORTALS"

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—Toscanini, famous composer and orchestral conductor, is mentioned as one of the first of the "immortals" in the new Italian Academy which is to be inaugurated April 21 in the Giustiniani Palace here, formerly the headquarters of Italian Freemasonry.

In addition to Toscanini and Gabriele d'Annunzio and William Marconi, who were previously mentioned, the other members will probably be Pirandello, playwright; Mascagni, composer; Gentile, philosopher; Corradini, political philosopher; Scialoja, jurist; Tittoni, statesman; Pasquale Salvatori, poet; Salvatore di Giacomo, poet; and Ettore Romagnoli, Grecian scholar. Notable omissions from the proposed list are Croce, the Nation's foremost philosopher, and Benelli, the playwright, both of whom are anti-Fascist.

FLOODS IN EUROPE ARE SUBSIDING

Public Works to Prevent Recurrence of Inundations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 6.—The flood situation in most parts of Europe is greatly ameliorated. The waters have subsided considerably in most areas, rising only in certain regions of Belgium and France. A dispatch from Brussels says the Cabinet Council has voted 25,000 francs to aid the flood victims.

Next Tuesday the Belgian Government will ask Parliament for the necessary credits for the construction of public works to prevent a recurrence of the inundations, particularly near Liège, which will require several years and the cost of many millions to build.

The Dutch Ministry of Marines sent motorboats, dinghies, pontoons, and 1000 sailors to the distressed regions in Holland. Queen Wilhelmina, after a visit to the flooded areas, opened a relief fund with a donation of 10.

RUSSIA TO COLONIZE WRANGELL ISLAND

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia, Jan. 6 (AP)—Wrangell Island, off the northeast Siberian coast, which for a century has been claimed alternately by the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Russia, will soon be colonized by the Soviet Government.

The Far Eastern Revolutionary Committee, in conjunction with an Okhotsk-Kamchatka joint stock company, has undertaken to send 10 families of Eskimos and inhabitants of the Choukotski district to the Wrangell Island to form the nucleus of the future population. The settlers will be supplied with food sufficient for three years, rifles and ammunition for four years, and necessary equipment. The Government will also erect a wireless station on the island capable of communication with the United States and Russia.

FOUNTAIN PENS AND PENCILS

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Fountain Pens and Eversharp Pencils REPAIRED

PERRY PEN COMPANY
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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

The Candies of WIRTH

Their Luncheons and Teas
And exclusive line of novelties make Wirth a slogan as well as a name. Come in! We know you'll say the same!

WIRTH'S
237 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Next to Christian Science Church Park

NEW LAID EGGS

The eggs you eat at Waldorf are delivered daily by express from the finest henneries in Maine and New Hampshire. You may look for them—each one stamped—in special glass display bowls on the counters, from which they are taken when your order is given. For strictly fresh eggs, cooked in the way you wish, come to Waldorf.

A Clean Place to Eat—
for Men, Women and Children—
Breakfast, Lunch, Supper.

Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple

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At the Sign of the Red Apple

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FIDDLERS NEAR END OF CONTEST

James T. Gaffney of Providence Winner of Second Elimination Trial

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—The all-New England fiddling championship will be decided here tonight, when the old-time fiddlers' contest conducted by the Town Criers, an organization of Rhode Island business men, will end, after three nights of fast and furious fiddling by a score of aspirants for the title.

James T. Gaffney, of this city, was declared the winner of the second elimination trial last night by the acclaim of the audience at the theater where the contest is being staged. By his victory he won the right to fiddle tonight against Joseph Shippee of Plainfield, Conn., winner of the first night's competition, and several other entrants who have not yet had a chance to perform.

The winner of the championship will receive a gold medal, \$50 in gold and a check for his expenses in connection with the contest. It was announced that the New England champion would issue through the town orders a challenge to "Mellie" Duham, the Maine champion, who went to Detroit to play for Henry Ford in connection with the manufacturers' campaign to revive interest in old-time music and dances.

The participants last night were from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. They were:

Ernest Sumner, Foxboro, Mass.; James H. Priest, West Newton, Mass.; C. A. Gallipeau, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Frederick Cochran, Brockton, Mass.; William Mitchell, Providence; James T. Gaffney, Providence; Philip Brady, Brockton, Mass.

PROGRESS IS SEEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

Women's Auxiliary Hears of Reform Measures

Advancement of civil service reform was reported at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association held at noon today at the Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Charlotte E. Owen, executive secretary of the Connecticut Civil Service Association, was the chief speaker on the program, telling of the work of that organization to secure a civil service law for Connecticut.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon in honor of the civil service committee of the Massachusetts Civic League and their co-workers on the initiative petition for the modification of the law giving veterans in appointment over all others irrespective of rating.

The modification aims to give veterans a 5 and 10 per cent preference over their natural ratings, in accordance with federal laws, as a just and equitable recognition of a former service man for placement.

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C. W. BARRON EXPECTS RUBBER WILL BE CHEAPER THIS YEAR

Whatever the Price, Says Financial Publisher, It Will Not Hold Back the Motor Trade

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 6.—Advancing rubber prices cannot halt the motor industry in the United States, according to Clarence W. Barron, proprietor of the Wall Street Journal and Boston News Bureau, in an interview published by the Miami Herald. At the same time Mr. Barron, who recently returned from Europe, held out hope for lower prices for rubber. He said:

"The crude rubber situation with England and Holland is most interesting. We started the automobile industry when rubber was \$1 a pound, and \$2 a pound will not halt the automobile industry in this country."

Expectations weaker rubber
"Rubber probably will sell lower this year, perhaps as low as 50 or 60 cents a pound, whereas in three or four years' time with prosperity in the United States, rubber is likely to be nearer \$2 a pound than \$1 and this in spite of anything that Washington or individual corporations can do or say about it. It takes six years, at least, to grow a rubber tree to a size where it may be counted upon to yield rubber gum."

"The world has not enough rubber trees even to meet the regular 10 per cent increase in the output of motor tires in this country, to say nothing about the rest of the world. England is doubling her motorcar output and at the end of next year will be manufacturing twice as many automobiles as this year."

As regards the prosperity of Florida, Mr. Barron says that it depends upon the wealth of the United States, just as Switzerland depends upon the wealth of the world for its visitors.

Real Estate Regulation
"There is one thing here that I should like to see regulated," Mr. Barron said, "and that is the number of real estate operators. I should like to see those operators eliminated who are just buying and selling without any idea of encouraging their buyers to build on the property they buy."

"At this time the stock market

FRENCH SHIP CHERIE ORDERED FORFEITED

Court Finds 1922 Customs Act Violated

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 6 (AP)—Forfeiture of the French rumrunner schooner Cherie and its cargo of more than 3500 cases of assorted liquors was ordered by Judge John A. Peters in the United States District Court yesterday. A customs penalty of \$1000 is assessed by the court against Capt. Henri Ducos of Bordeaux, master of the vessel, when it was seized off Swan's Island on June 21. Captain Ducos and the members of his crew were freed of conspiracy charges in the United States District Court here, Dec. 15, when Judge Peters directed verdicts of not guilty.

The contest for the possession of the Cherie and its cargo will be carried to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, it was indicated. The customs act of 1922, on which the decision was based, has been invoked for the first time in a rum-running case against a vessel of French or other registry, it is believed here, and prohibition officials hail the statute as an effective weapon against further smuggling within the 12-mile limit.

Captain Ducos and his men were freed because there is no treaty with France in respect to rum-running outside of the three-mile limit. The customs act which Judge Peters cites, however, runs to 12 miles out.

B. & M. WORKERS ELECT

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Grand Lodge, Boston & Maine Railroad Mechanical Employees' Association, in convention here yesterday, elected the following officers: President, Harry A. Campbell, Franklin and Boston; vice-president, Elwin D. Jones, West Concord; secretary, S. J. Chapman, Malden, Mass.; treasurer, Lewis Gibbons, Malden, Mass.; trustees, W. G. Armstrong, Nashua, W. A. Esterbrook, Manchester, and Arthur Roberts, West Medford, Mass.

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GERMAN CLAIM PLAN OPPOSED

Administration Groups Are Reported in Disagreement With Treasury Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The proposal of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to pay American claims against Germany by means of a \$250,000,000 bond issue has aroused opposition from Administration senators and representatives that it is probable that the plan will be abandoned. Mr. Mellon suggested this method of settlement early in December, 1925.

Leads in the opposition are David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California; George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York. Mr. Reed was an officer during the World War and is an active member of the American Legion. He is in favor of the World Court and has been a vocal opponent of the foreign war settlements. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Moses are opponents of both the court and the debt agreements.

Views of Senators
Mr. Reed characterized the plan as an "iniquitous scheme to make the American taxpayer pay for debts that are due him." His view was seconded by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Moses. Mr. Fish declared that he was not only opposed to the plan, but was preparing to demand a full inquiry into the administration of the Alien Property Custodian and the settlement of the German claims. The formidable opposition that has manifested itself is a very recent and unexpected development, especially supporters as Mr. Reed and Mr. Fish. When the plan was first promulgated it was hailed by many senators as an excellent solution of an important problem.

With the return of Congress it was made clear that sentiment had considerably changed about the desirability of such a plan of debt settlement. Out of the senators and representatives besides those indicated by name admitted their opposition but declined to be listed.

Method of Financing
Mr. Mellon's plan proposed to return to German nationals the cash and physical assets held by the Alien Property Custodian and meet their other claims with \$100,000,000 taken from the \$250,000,000 obtained from the bonds he would have issued. The remaining \$150,000,000 of the bond issue with interest and earnings which have accumulated up to this time on seized German assets would be estimated to be sufficient to pay off the \$180,000,000 in claims that American nationals hold against Germany.

To pay interest on and retire the \$250,000,000 bond issue, Mr. Mellon's proposal called for the utilization of the money coming to the Government from Germany in payment of the costs of the Army of Occupation and the money which is set aside under the Dawes plan for the gradual liquidation of claims of Americans.

MUSIC

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conductor, gave the second of its Tuesday afternoon historical series of concerts in Symphony Hall yesterday. The program included Weber's "Carnaval" overture; Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony"; the Ballet of the Sylphs and Rakoczy March from Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust"; the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream"; excerpts from Schumann's "Carnaval," played by J. M. Sanromá; Liszt's "Les Préludes."

Prof. Walter R. Spalding of Harvard spoke before the performance, explaining that the program was designed to represent the so-called Romantic period of music, and outlining clearly the reasons for the name.

This concert gave the new audience an opportunity to see and hear Mr. Koussevitzky in some of his most appealing aspects. His is essentially a romantic, poetic nature, and he made the music for the most part lyrical, graceful and charming. The overture was brilliantly played. One awaited the Schubert with some trepidation, remembering a distressingly sentimentalized rendition last year; but yesterday the conductor had his emotions under better control, and directed a performance full of loveliness, albeit slightly uncertain in spots as to rhythm. The Ballet of the Sylphs was set forth in a delightfully elfin pianissimo, and the Rakoczy March was appropriately thrilling. The Mendelssohn was played with great virtuosity, especially as to Mr. Laurent's flute, and if the Liszt was bombastic, who shall blame the conductor for that?

The piano excerpts were chosen, as Mr. Spalding explained, as being more representative of Schumann's Romanticism than his orchestral works. Mr. Sanromá, excellent pianist, unfortunately seems not to share the poetic temperament of Mr. Koussevitzky. He achieved considerable beauty of tone in certain passages, but most of the time appeared to be trying to establish a speed record. The March against the Philistines was more like the five o'clock subway rush.

Alma Dornagen

Alma Dornagen, soprano, gave a recital last night in Steinert Hall, with Madeleine Marshall Simon as competent accompanist. She sang some old Italian airs; songs by Schubert, Brahms and Wolf; some in French and English; Elizabeth's Greeting to the Hall of Song from "Tannhäuser" and Amelia's aria from the second act of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Miss Dornagen has a voice of unusual power, good range and not a little natural beauty. She has an excellent equipment for a dramatic soprano, and was most effective in her operatic arias. Early in the evening she gave evidence of faithful study of technique, but unfortunately as the program wore on her lessons were forgotten, and there was evident a forcing of the voice on forte notes and an imperfect breath control in

softer passages that seriously impaired beauty of tone. It is very likely that these shortcomings were due in considerable degree to a slight lack of ease, natural to a newcomer on the concert platform. But until they are corrected it would be wiser for Miss Dornagen not to attempt German lieder or the songs of modern France. Her program last night was a little too ambitious. She is not yet ready to differentiate her style to suit the various types of music. Indeed, it is not necessary that she should attempt to master all forms of the singer's art. She evidently is destined for the lyric stage, and with a little more training and experience, she should make a success there.

L. A. S.

STRONGER DRY LAW PENALTIES SOUGHT

Rhode Island Anti-Saloonists Make Demand

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (Special).—Asserting that all of the present members of the General Assembly were elected on the platform of a 90-day jail sentence for law enforcement, the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, through its trustees, has asked for sterner penalties in the state law. Resolutions, copies of which were sent to the Legislature at noon yesterday, proposed that the penalizing provisions of the former excise statute be incorporated into the Sherwood law, enacted in 1922.

This law, the resolutions relate, makes a 90-day jail sentence compulsory for the illegal manufacture of intoxicating liquor and adds a fine of \$100. It offers as a penalty for first offense on keeping-for-sale charges a 10-day jail sentence. The present law provides for a jail sentence only after third conviction, which is thwarted by innumerable appeals to make a third conviction attainable only after years of police effort.

The trustees state that the 40,000 membership of the Anti-Saloon League in churches of the State and many unaffiliated citizens support the movement for stronger law enforcement.

The resolutions commend the police in the city of Providence, the state police and federal officials who have won convictions totaling 440 in 448 cases brought into court last year.

ESSEX COUNTY TRAIN SCHEDULES REVISED

B. & M. Would Better Service to Court and Salem Normal

The Boston & Maine Railroad today announced a rearrangement of train service intended to provide more direct and convenient connections between Haverhill, Lawrence and other Essex County points with the county seat and the Normal School at Salem.

Effective Monday, Jan. 11, a train leaving Haverhill at 7:45 a. m., North Lawrence at 7:53 a. m., and South Lawrence at 8:02 a. m. will make direct connection at Wilmington Junction, to arrive at Salem about 9:10 a. m. This will provide not only for attendance at sessions of the courts and other business but will provide also a daily service for Salem Normal School students from the points named and others en route.

The same rearrangement of service has been made to provide facilities for the return trip, leaving Salem at 4:08 p. m., by way of Lowell Junction, to arrive at South Lawrence at 5:21 p. m., at North Lawrence at 5:28 p. m. and at Haverhill at 5:38 p. m.

This arrangement of trains was made to meet requests from various parts of Essex County for such service, and officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad express the belief that this schedule will meet virtually all the requirements recommended at various conferences.

EXETER CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 6 (Special).—Today is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Government of New Hampshire independent of British rule on Jan. 6, 1776. This action at Exeter, the capital of the State at that time, was the founding of the first constitutional Government in America.

An elaborate celebration of this anniversary is proceeding under the direction of a state commission named for the return trip, leaving Salem at 4:08 p. m., by way of Lowell Junction, to arrive at South Lawrence at 5:21 p. m., at North Lawrence at 5:28 p. m. and at Haverhill at 5:38 p. m.

Local observances begin today among the churches and historic societies of Exeter, but the main celebration will be deferred until June. At that time a fête will be held at the state Capitol in Concord which will last three days to which President Coolidge and the several New England governors are being invited.

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RUBBER HEARINGS EXPECTED TO AROUSE PUBLIC OPINION

Real Purpose, Say Interested Parties, Is to Pave Way for Modification of Restrictions Imposed on Exports From British Colonies

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The object of the congressional investigation of the alleged British rubber monopoly, in connection with which hearings are soon to begin in the House of Representatives, is said to be the awakening of American public opinion and thus induce Great Britain to change its policy regarding rubber restriction. This is learned from inquiry among the promoters of the examination.

Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, denied that he had characterized British policy as "an international swindle," but that he had said, if the facts were as presented to him by the American Rubber Manufacturers, it would show a condition where words of this sort might apply.

He indicated that up to the present time the rubber manufacturers were practically the only ones interested in this phase of the question since the public as yet was indifferent. The public was complaining about prices of finished rubber products and the manufacturers were there for the purpose of passing these criticisms along to the producers of crude rubber and the British Government as far as possible.

Mr. Longworth's opinion, the forthcoming hearings would be most beneficial in showing whether the prices being charged by the British were reasonable. In the hearings, he said, the facts would be shown by the presentation of all the information possessed by the American authorities. Asked if either the British rubber growers or the British Government would attend and present their case, he replied in the negative.

John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, House floor leader, admitted that it was desired to bring pressure to bear upon the British Government through the influence of American public opinion. When asked how a Government which has considered itself committed to a policy of isolation could logically seek to dictate the legislation and economic policies of another Government, he replied that isolation concerned political questions, whereas in this case, the British Government was seeking to interfere with the free flow of economic forces.

How About the Tariff
Asked whether the American tariff did not likewise interfere with natural economic tendencies he agreed but insisted that tariff on manufactured goods entering a country was a domestic question of that country, but that raw materials or grown products to be exported, were the proper concern of all the world. He would not go so far, however, as to say that the disposition of American raw material should be subject to control or influence by any other government.

The Congressional inquiry therefore may be expected to open up wider questions than the reasonableness of the current price of crude rubber. Democrats are beginning to see the implications of the views expressed by certain leading Republicans as to the alleged impropriety of Government interference with the export of raw materials and are beginning to wonder if the same reasoning cannot successfully be invoked against interference with the so-called economic law of supply and demand by a prohibitive tariff on imports. One Democrat said:

"This investigation opens up possibilities. If some of our party leaders would press for tariff investigation simultaneously the consequences might be far-reaching. The farmers as well as the Democrats are in favor of lower prices for rubber and lower tariffs."

British Columbia Paper Criticizes American Attitude

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 28 (Special Correspondent).—Strongly criticizing the projected investigation by the United States Government of the

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British rubber monopoly, the Vancouver Sun editorially remarks: "Such threats come with poor grace and little judgment from a country that has a tariff wall thicker and higher than ever built before. The United States is the world monopoly of gold, life blood of trade. And holding the bulk of the world's gold, with billions more of it owing from other nations, the United States refuses them, through her tariff policy, opportunity to share the gold to pay the debts. For international debts are paid eventually in trade balances, not gold. And while the United States refuses their products, others cannot pay except by impoverishing themselves, which, in the long run, will harm the United States as well. The American people sit behind their trade wall and expect to do business with the world at cut rates. It is an unreasonable expectation. If there is a trade war, it was the American tariff wall that started it. And it is not to be supposed that the belligerents will be particularly nice about their methods."

TRUSTEES PASS SERVICE AWARD

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Unable to Agree on Prize for 1925

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP).—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation intends to make no award for the most unselfish act of public service by an individual for 1925.

Such an award was made a year ago to Viscount Cecil of England, and was expected this year, but Norman H. Davis, president of the foundation, announced after a meeting of the trustees that they had not been able to agree upon a recipient, and had voted to make no award for the past year.

At the Woodrow Wilson anniversary dinner here Dec. 28 surprise was expressed that the award was not announced during the memorial gathering, as it had been the previous year.

Though no official explanation was offered, it was rumored the trustees had decided to vote the award in three prizes to Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain, Aristide Briand of France, and Dr. Gustave Stresemann of Germany for their services in negotiating the Locarno Treaty. It also was said that Dr. Stresemann had declined to accept such a prize if it was voted, because "Woodrow Wilson, by not insisting that the 14 points be carried out literally, betrayed the German people."

Mr. Davis denied that the prize had been offered anyone though he admitted the three foreign ministers had been considered by the trustees. He said he had not heard of Dr. Stresemann's refusal and that the subject could not have been discussed with him officially.

The foundation has a fund of about \$800,000 from the income of which the awards are made. Lord Cecil was given \$25,000.

DAIRY SYSTEM'S CONTRACT UPHeld

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP).—The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the Manchester System vs. Henry M. Hayward, a bill in equity for specific performance of a contract for co-operative marketing of dairy products.

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acts, and for negative relief by injunction, in which the plaintiff's exceptions were sustained, the defendant's exceptions overruled, and the decree set aside.

In Hillsborough County Superior Court, Mr. Hayward, a farmer of Amherst, was ordered to pay damages and expenses totaling \$580. He claimed defeat by the system, but at a hearing in the Superior Court on injunction proceedings, the court found there was no deception and the plea for an injunction was not granted. The matter was then referred to the Supreme Court.

JOHNSON LOSES ON MCCAMANT

Twice Voted Down in Senate When He Opposes Appointment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP).—Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, has lost another skirmish in his fight to prevent Senate confirmation of the appointment of Wallace McCamant of Oregon to the ninth federal circuit court bench.

Seeking to force consideration of the nomination in "open executive session" instead of behind closed doors, Senator Johnson lost on two close roll calls. The nomination then went over until next week, when the California Senator will continue his opposition.

The fight which Mr. Johnson is conducting is an outgrowth of the 1920 Chicago convention, at which Judge McCamant nominated President Coolidge for the vice-presidency. The judge was a delegate from his home state, and Senator Johnson claims that, although instructed to vote for him for the presidential nomination, the judge violated that pledge.

"Judge McCamant violated the laws of his state, and broke faith with his people," said Senator Johnson after the senate action tonight. "A man who will not obey the laws of his own state is unfit to administer the laws of the United States."

When the McCamant nomination was called up in executive session, Senator Johnson moved that it be considered in the open. Vice-President Dawes ruled that since this in effect constituted a suspension of the rules, a two-thirds majority was necessary. The Senate sustained him, 37 to 34, after nearly two hours' debate.

Senator Johnson then moved that there be an open executive session, but the motion was lost, 39 for 35 against, the proponents failing to marshal the required two-thirds majority.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STILL INVESTIGATING

In connection with the announcement of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, that the present laws of Massachusetts relating to bail are an aid to crime, and his further statement that a certain "professional" bondsman had sworn he is worth thousands of dollars while investigation shows that he is practically penniless, the Attorney-General is continuing an investigation of this, and other charges.

Mr. Goodwin's bail bond amending bills are to be submitted to the Legislature by Clarence S. Luitwiler of Newton.

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BOOM UNDER WAY FOR LONGWORTH

Renewed Activities of Speaker and Wife Cause Washington to Make Comment

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"It is easier to become President of the United States than Speaker from Ohio," Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, recently told several hundred members of the Ohio Society in Washington, who were entertaining him in honor of his having attained the highest honor in the gift of the House of Representatives. Mr. Longworth explained that he was only the second citizen of Ohio to occupy that position while the State had done much better in the way of furnishing Presidents to the Nation.

Later, when asked if having achieved the more difficult task, he proposed to add to Ohio's Presidential list by becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination, he held up his hands, saying jocosely, "Now don't try to put any bees in my bonnet!"

It is well known in political circles that the bees are already there and that it is not alone that he has become Speaker of the House but the genial Representative from Ohio has become more active, personally, socially and politically, than heretofore. It is generally believed that this has a great more to do with preparing the ground for obtaining the nomination for President.

Mrs. Longworth is looked upon here as a remarkably able partner in Mr. Longworth's aspirations. Not only are the "Old Guard" and the Progressive element which followed her father, Theodore Roosevelt, though thick and thin, devoted to "Alice" but she is a politician of rare merit on her own responsibility. She is considered one of the best informed women in Washington, or in the country, on matters, political and otherwise. Her dinners and other entertainments where given for political purposes are more effective than any of the cruder forms of lobbying.

The Longworths have taken a larger house in the fashionable residential section well adapted for entertaining many friends in Cawnpore, that he has decided to take a rest of one year to consolidate the work of the Spinners' Association. He says that the formation of two divisions in the Svaraj Party pains him, but that differences are inevitable when differences occur over fundamentals.

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Ohio there is no reason why he should not. He is more of the Harding type than Longworth.

But there is something more serious than anything else to hinder Mr. Longworth's ambitions. He is known as a wet. Mr. Willis is a dry. If Mr. Longworth were selected to bear the Ohio pennant, he would have to come out and declare himself on this important issue, certainly in 1928, and probably in 1932, if he were content to wait for that date.

CUTS RECOMMENDED IN INTERIOR FUND

Supply Bill Goes to House With Many Reductions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Recommending decreases in expenditures below both current appropriations and budget estimates for the next year, the annual supply bill for the Interior Department was reported to the House, calling for expenditures of \$226,473,000. This would be \$7,700,000 below current funds and \$610,000 less than budget figures.

The largest amount called for would be \$193,921,000 for pensions. Included in the reductions under last year's totals were one of \$5,000,000 in the amount of pensions, \$2,258,000 for the reclamation service, \$301,000 for general land offices, and \$373,000 for Howard University, the Negro school in Washington, D. C.

The total allotment for reclamation would be \$7,741,000. For the national park service \$3,698,000 was recommended, an increase of \$480,000 made necessary to carry out the road construction program authorized by the last Congress.

Cheap Air-Nitrogen Process Solved, Federal Chemists Say

Research Laboratory in Washington Announces Improvement on German Secret That Promises to Save Millions for American Farmer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Government chemists believe that the problem of making cheap synthetic ammonia on a commercial scale has been worked out; in other words, of fixing nitrogen from the air. This means that the vast reservoir of atmospheric nitrogen may soon be placed at the disposal of the American farmer.

Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, in charge of Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture and formerly chairman of the division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, reports that the German process of cheap nitrogen fixation, kept as a secret from America during the war, has not only been unraveled, but that the method has been improved upon. Far-reaching effects of the fertilizer are expected in making fertilizer and munitions.

Outstanding features of the development are:

1. Pure liquid ammonia such as is used in refrigerating processes has already tumbled from 32 to 16 cents a pound in price in the last few months, as the forerunner of the establishment of the new industry.
2. This is expected to initiate a gradual price lowering in fertilizer grades of ammonia, which may eventually reduce production costs by one-half.
3. Five plants, mostly small, are already in operation in this country, using the synthetic process, and a half-dozen more are projected or building, including a huge du Pont factory at Charleston, W. Va.
4. America will be relieved of future dependence on the Chilean Government's natural nitrate monopoly.
5. The large expanse of land in Muscle Shoals will eventually, it is confidently predicted by Dr. Cottrell and others, be superseded by the direct synthetic ammonia process for making fertilizers.
6. America will never again, it is believed, be dependent on outside nitrate supplies for explosives.

Eventually to Aid Farmer

The chief ultimate effect of the new improvements in the nitrogen fixation will be upon agriculture, Dr. Cottrell believes. The three chief elements essential to plant life and sold in commerce as fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and of these nitrogen is most expensive. Dr. Cottrell believes that synthetic ammonia production may become one of the Nation's greatest industries to supply the agricultural demand. Synthetic ammonia production in Germany has already made inroads on the trade in Chilean nitrates.

Dr. Harry A. Curtis of Yale says nitrogen is probably the limiting factor in productivity, "in most of the southern cotton-producing soils and in many of the eastern soils," while others estimate that the American farmer is now annually taking out 3,500,000 more tons of nitrogen from his soil than he is putting back.

"Even allowing a large margin of error in this estimate," adds Dr. Curtis, "there is no doubt that the nitrogen lost annually to the soil of the United States is enormous, and that the soil is steadily decreasing in fertility."

"Nitrogen constitutes four-fifths of the atmosphere," according to Dr. Cottrell, "but the two atoms making up the molecule of this inert gas are so difficult to combine with other elements to form compounds which can enter into the soil and be taken up by plants that it was not done on a scale of international importance until Germany found its outside nitrate supplies cut off in the war."

How Germany Won Out

Although blocked in every port Germany was able by the so-called Haber process to abstract nitrogen from the air for its explosives and fertilizers and thereby to fight on, though without the secret it could not have continued the war. The United States found itself baffled by the problem of fixing nitrogen by the Haber process from the air at this time. It has been said that the direct synthetic ammonia process of nitrogen fixation "is the most difficult chemical engineering feat yet accomplished in industry."

The Haber patents were in the Washington patent office and were seized at America's entry into the war. But, according to Dr. Cottrell, "no really technically trained men ever relied on these patents for actually building fixation plants."

That American technicians did not rely on these patents, and then found that Germany had withheld a mysterious "war secret," is, according to Dr. Cottrell, "an erroneous but oft-repeated newspaper statement."

What was relied upon in building Nitrate Plant No. 1 at Muscle Shoals by the Government, at cost of \$13,000,000, was the experimental and practical knowledge which one United States company was supposed to have had on the subject from its own work and negotiations with the German interests before the war. Plant No. 1 was built frankly as an experiment to carry out the Haber process. It was a failure. To take its place, Nitrate Plant No. 2 was started. This was intended to utilize another and more expensive synthesizing process, known as the cyan-

mid process, which requires four times the electric power needed in the direct synthetic Haber ammonia plant. The Government's cyanamid plant cost \$70,000,000, and was not completed until the close of the war. Now it is believed the progress made in America with developments of the Haber process will cause Nitrate Plant No. 2 to be superseded by cheaper methods, except for certain limited purposes.

Liquid Ammonia Cheaper

A feature of the recent rapid progress in America with the synthetic nitrogen industry is the sudden drop in price of pure liquid ammonia used in refrigeration from 32 cents a pound to 16 cents. This is said to be due to the sudden invasion of the liquid ammonia field by the output of synthetic plants. Pure liquid ammonia has hitherto been made by an expensive process of refining from fertilizer grades of ammonia, Dr. Cottrell explains, but the output of the new synthetic industry being of higher purity to start with naturally makes itself felt here first. The drop in price of pure liquid ammonia has been so large, however, as to bring this high grade product almost at one step into the same competitive field as the ammonia products used as fertilizer. The market for liquid ammonia used in refrigeration is small and as the industry expands, Dr. Cottrell says, it must look for its major outlet to the Nation's tremendous need of fertilizer. Even so, however, the above price cut represents nearly \$4,000,000 a year saving to the American refrigerating industry.

"We can now probably meet Chilean costs," Dr. Cottrell told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The fixed nitrogen industry is likely to become one of the largest in the country. Nevertheless, Chile, as the largest nitrate producer, will probably for some time continue to set the market price of nitrates for fertilizer in the United States," as it takes both money and time to erect the huge fixation plants which it is expected will eventually represent the industry in the United States.

Incidentally, Dr. Cottrell, who is a blend of the engineer and natural scientist, is himself the developer of the "electrical precipitator," used all over the world for collecting metallic and other chemical values out of smelter smoke. A Californian, he received his Ph. D. at the University of Leipzig and was awarded the Perkins Medal, the highest American honor in industrial chemistry.

The Haber Process

The development of the basic Haber process consists, in general terms, in compressing a mixture of one part by volume of pure nitrogen with three parts by volume of pure hydrogen to a very high pressure, and then passing the mixture at dunder heat through what is called a catalyst. This is an agent which in some inexplicable manner accelerates chemical reactions without being influenced itself. The composition of the catalyst was the German war secret, Dr. Cottrell explains, its preparation and protection being matters of great delicacy. The improved American catalyst now developed is a granular mass of specially prepared iron oxide containing small percentages of such substances as potassium aluminate, called promoters. The catalyst causes the heated gases to combine, and they form ammonia.

Under the Claude system, to be used by the du Ponts, pressures are used, the residual uncombined hydrogen and nitrogen from the first catalyst bomb are passed on through a series of other catalysts, with successive ammonia removals between them.

The use of improved processes, higher pressures and temperatures than those originally, or now, being employed in Germany, gives the American process a proportionally higher yield, it is said. The new process, furthermore, has such small electric power requirements compared to former synthetic processes that according to Dr. Cottrell, "its close association with water-power development has no special significance." This phase of development is bound to have a profound influence on the debates over Muscle Shoals in Congress.

Sees Cheap Nitrogen

Dr. Curtis, the Yale authority on the subject, says there appears to be a consensus among nitrogen technologists that "ammonia can be produced by some of the direct synthetic processes at about 5 cents a pound," or, he adds, "about one-third the price of nitrogen in Chilean nitrate. While the production of cheap

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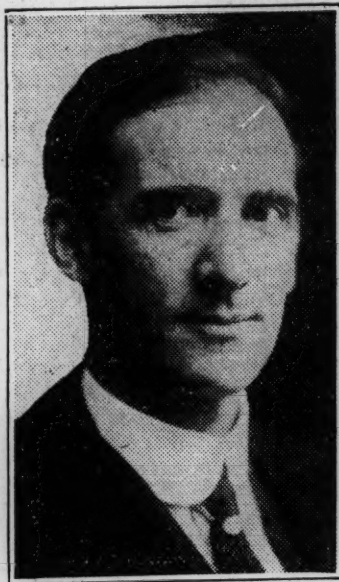
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Noted in Research



DR. F. G. COTTRELL
Head of Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture.

ammonia does not necessarily imply that cheap fertilizer will at once become available, the possibility of this step is so strong that Chilean nitrate producers are already said to be seeking to cut their costs to meet expected synthetic ammonia competition. For 40 years the Government export tax on nitrate has been Chile's main source of revenue and the cost of this tax plus transportation is a very important element in the price. Commercial Chilean nitrate of soda (sodium nitrate) now sells for around \$2.55 per 100 pounds, of which 16.4 per cent is nitrogen. The cost of nitrogen by weight is therefore about 16 cents a pound. It is asserted that the Chilean producers, through reduction of tax and improvement in production methods, might cut the basic cost of its nitrogen by half.

To utilize the new source of ammonia supply, the du Pont plant is being built at Charleston, W. Va., to have ultimate capacity of 120 tons a day—or four-fifths the capacity of the large Muscle Shoals plant. A three-ton-a-day plant was started at Seattle, Wash., last April. Two plants have been in operation at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for over a year and a larger one at Syracuse, N. Y., for a much longer time. The Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory in Washington is in communication with others that are projected. While the immediate output of these plants will be high-grade liquid ammonia for use in refrigeration, explosives and chemicals, it is pointed out that they will replace an equivalent amount of hydrocarbon coke-oven ammonia (sulphate of ammonia), which will at once tend to enter the competitive fertilizer market. One plant at least is already preparing to use its synthetic product for fertilizer as a secondary outlet.

Muscle Shoals Affected

A recent address by Dr. Cottrell emphasizes the bearing of the new developments of the synthetic nitrogen industry upon the plants at Muscle Shoals. He said, in part: "The public has come to think of nitrogen fixation as necessarily implying water power. The first commercially successful attempt to fix nitrogen was by the arc process some 20 years ago. Thus the public came naturally, and correctly enough in those early days, to think of nitrogen fixation as necessarily dependent upon the development of large new water power projects. In the meantime research and development have vastly altered the situation, but the public mind has not kept pace with these changes. Finally we reach the direct synthetic ammonia process, where the consumption of electrical or mechanical energy as such becomes relatively insignificant, and the driving energy is put through the chain of necessary reactions is derived direct from coal by chemical processes without the necessary use of electrical power. Some 60 per cent of the cost of nitrogen fixation by the synthetic ammonia process is the cost of the pure hydrogen required by the process and this undoubtedly represents the part of the process where the greatest future economies are to be looked for."

WINNIPEG JOINS NEW UNION

WINNIPEG, Jan. 5 (AP)—Members of the Winnipeg district of the western broker and leased wire divisions of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, last night, unanimously voted to withdraw from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and affiliate with the new organization of Canadian telegraphers, now being organized.

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SCOTS PROTEST SALOON SYSTEM

Edinburgh Pastor Praises Glasgow Restrictions on Liqueur

EDINBURGH, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—A strong protest against Edinburgh's public houses or saloons was made recently by the Rev. James Reid Christie, as conductor of the church life and temperance and social problems committee, at a meeting of the United Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh. The situation, he said, was intolerable. The better class quarters of the city were comparatively free from public houses, while they were permitted to line the street and tempt at every corner in districts where, if the people were spending their earnings wisely they would not waste a penny on drink. That was a situation in which it was impossible for any Christian man to acquiesce.

Mr. Christie said that the Glasgow Town Council was to be congratulated for the step it had taken in excluding intoxicating liquor from all functions held under the Corporation auspices. It was to be hoped that Edinburgh and other councils would recognize the wisdom of such a step. He protested against the action of the Post Office in including in its red book of the advertisement for alcoholic drink. This, he said, was contrary to a well-recognized canon of public policy, and he asked that a resolution should be sent to the Postmaster-General on the subject.

There was, he said, an increase of drinking among young women. The drink problem was aggravated by the increase of motoring. Henry Ford had said, "Alcohol and gasoline don't mix," but in this country they were trying to mix the two. Henry Ford held that a country had to choose between the saloon and the motorcar, and that it could not run both. Thousands of lives might be needlessly sacrificed before they realized that the sale of liquor could not exist with the increasing traffic of the roads.

A sinister comment on the situation was the application heard a few weeks ago before the Perth District Licensing Court, when a publican at Glenfarg asked to be allowed to give up his ordinary public-house license and to exchange it for a seven-day hotel license, for the avowed purpose of supplying passengers with liquor.

The chief constable opposed the application on the ground that in a number of such premises Sunday had become the principal day for the sale of liquor, amounting for all practical purposes to indiscriminate supply. In spite of his opposition, the license was granted.

CARL E. MILLIKEN JOINS HAYS STAFF

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Carl E. Milliken, prominent churchman and a former Governor of Maine, has been appointed secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., of which Will H. Hays is president. The appointment is cited as evidence of the desire of the association to bring men of recognized civic and national usefulness into positions of importance in the work for the betterment of motion pictures.

Mr. Milliken recently has been collector of customs for district one and, as such, has been an important figure in the enforcement of the prohibition law along the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, it is declared. He now is president of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and was formerly president of the Northern Baptist Convention and for 13 years a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

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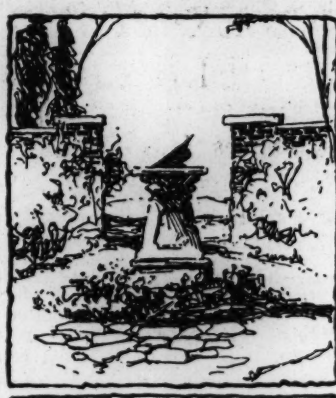
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"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Detroit, Mich.
Special Correspondence

A MOTORIST who had occasion to travel one of the main trunk lines out of Detroit after an especially heavy snowfall noticed with gratification that the snow had been swept carefully from the concrete abutments of every culvert along the road.

The discovery was particularly pleasing because this stretch of highway is unusually narrow, having been laid when concrete roads were in the experimental stage. Its culvert abutments rise only four or five inches above the pavement level, at the very edge of the concrete, and thus are hard to avoid, at times, even when they are not hidden under snow.

As the driver proceeded, he came at length, 20-odd miles from the city, upon a machine parked off the highway near one of the culverts. Its erstwhile occupant was busy with an old broom sweeping the culvert abutments clean of snow.

Noticing that the parked car did not belong to the state highway department, the driver was impelled to stop and inquire the other's motive for going to such trouble, over such a long stretch, in zero weather.

"It's true I am not hired to do this," the other laughed, "but I had to come out this way today, and I found it was hard, even for one who knows the road as well as I, to dodge those snow-covered culverts. It isn't much work to clean them off as I go along. I borrowed the broom from one of the storm shelters along the interurban line, and I can replace it next time I am by."

"And how far are you going with the good work?" the other inquired.

The sweeper, who had resumed work, grinned, a little embarrassed. "Well, as a matter of fact," he said, "I was only coming as far as the last town, but I got so interested I couldn't quit."

Nashville, Tenn.
Special Correspondence

AN UNUSUAL CHURCH—perhaps the only church of its type—is holding daily services in the center of Nashville's busy shopping district. It is the Central Church of Christ, planned by business men and erected where all can reach it from offices and stores within a few minutes.

A church patterned after the teaching that holds that the naked must be clothed and the hungry fed, it is the Central Church of Christ, planned by business men and erected where all can reach it from offices and stores within a few minutes.

No hungry man can come to this church and go away with only advice to satisfy his needs. Mr. Burton, president of a large local insurance company, and the Central Church of Christ fulfills this dream.

The church and go away with only advice to satisfy his needs. Mr. Burton, president of a large local insurance company, and the Central Church of Christ fulfills this dream.

FISH HATCHERY ENLARGED
ASHLAND, Ore., Dec. 26 (Special)—More than \$50,000 will be expended at once in repairs and improvements to the Mt. Shasta Fish Hatchery at Mt. Shasta, Calif. Additional ground has been obtained in order to increase the hatchery.

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ADULT TEACHING NOT CURTAILED

Strong Committee to Guard Interests of British Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 12.—The president of the Board of Education has reappointed the committee for adult education, which advises the board on all questions relating to adult education. The reappointment comes at an interesting moment, when the fear is being expressed in many quarters that the Government's desire for economy may curtail some adult educational activities.

The present committee has a personnel which can be relied upon to guard adequately the interests of the movement. Among the members are Dr. Albert Mansbridge, the founder of the pioneer movement, the Workers' Educational Association, and the present chairman of the World Association for Adult Education, and Mr. Horace Fleming, an executive secretary of the World Association, a prominent figure in the National Home Reading Union and an authority on the settlements movement.

Along with these is Professor Peers of University College, Nottingham, a district where he has developed the most fully advanced adult educational center in England; Miss Grace Hadlow, an authority on adult education in rural areas, and Captain Lionel Ellis, who, as secretary of the National Council for Social Service, is in contact with adult education as it affects social work. One notices, too, the inclusion of such veterans in working class educational movements as Professor Tawney and Basil Yeaxley. The universities are well represented by such names as those of Dr. Adams and Mr. Pilkington-Turner.

The committee has done excellent work in the past. It has published a number of useful pamphlets on education in rural areas, on adult education for women, and music in adult education. Its report on drama is now being awaited. These reports can be purchased from His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Apart from this, the committee has prevented overlapping between all the various organizations which work for adult education, and has generally protected the interests of the movement. It should serve during the coming years as a bulwark against any possible reactionary tendencies.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FOR CHICAGO NEWS

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Chicago Daily News celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. It printed an enlarged edition and received felicitations from men and women in all ranks of life on "fifty years of clean news." Most of the greetings were tinged with regret that Victor F. Lawson was not present for the fiftieth birthday of the paper of which he was the directing head nearly all the time.

The Daily News recently was sold by the trustee of the Lawson estate to Walter A. Strong, formerly business manager of the newspaper, and a group of associates.

Specialists in Corsets, Corsetties and Brassieres

Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP
33-35 South 20th Street Spruce 3750
See New Show at 20c. 20c. Exclusively for the Growing Miss

Special Offer
While It Lasts

A few of our own make. Top hats, excellent models, fur-trimmed. Formerly sold for \$100, \$120 and \$175, reduced to \$65, \$85 and \$95.

Fur Coats, made in our own workrooms of the finest selected skins were originally sold for \$500 now \$250; \$400 now \$200; \$250 now reduced to \$125.

Fine Fur Jackettes as low as \$50.

LYONS & JAFFE
2033 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
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Furs of the Better Grade
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Theo. J. Siefert
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Philadelphia, Pa.

What They are saying.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "A sound selective service act giving broad authority for the mobilization in time of peril of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials, is needed to perfect our defensive policy in accordance with our ideals of equality."

TY COBB: "In spite of my association with baseball, I regard tennis as the greatest of sports."

LORD ASTOR: "If your child is a bit down, you don't give him a cocktail to make him jocular again—you love him."

DR. E. P. FELT: "There is little in the name itself to suggest the position of such genera as Brachygnathosuchus and Pseudochirodon." "Building boys is better than mending men."

MICHAEL I. PUPIN: "Today we know that the background of every physical phenomenon is a transformation of energy."

SENTO MUSSOLINI: "No country in modern times has accomplished such profound, rapid progress as Italy during the first quarter of the twentieth century."

FRANK O. LOWDEN: "Organization is a most powerful factor in human progress."

C. W. BARRON: "There is a loyalty of the Briton to his tradespeople that cannot be matched anywhere else in the world."

SIR ROBERT HORNE: "The present outcry in America against our rubber policy is not only ungenerous but unjustified."

SENATOR GILLETTE: "There is not a chance of the Eighteenth Amendment being changed in my lifetime or in yours."

GEN. SMEDLEY D. BUTLER: "These people in Philadelphia are either getting what they want or what they deserve."

MRS. STANLEY BALDWIN: "I would venture to criticize those lines of the poet which run: 'Gods in His heaven; all right with the world.' To my mind that explains what is wrong with the world. If you keep God away from you in heaven, and not here on earth, then that is what is wrong with the world."

BRITISH BUY GERMAN CONCERN
BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—The entire share capital of the Konigliche Aktiengesellschaft of Berlin, owning sulphite and pulp mills at Koenigsberg, and a paper mill and chemical works on the Rhine, has been purchased by a group of British financiers headed by William Harrison.

THE MAIN LINE NATIONAL BANK of WAYNE

This Bank has banking service to sell and invites your business and ability to provide something on the basis of its willingness more than simple perfunctory routine operations.

18th & Chestnut Sts.
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5600 Germantown Ave.
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LEWIS
1519 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHES
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GOWNS HATS COATS
SENSIBLY PRICED
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The Specialty Shop of Originations
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NOW IN PROGRESS

Year-End Clearance
In Every Department Throughout the Store

NOW IN PROGRESS
Annual January
WHITE SALE
Silk and Batiste Lingerie, Corsets, Negligees

NOW IN PROGRESS
Annual January
SALE OF FURS
Our Entire Stock of Fine Furs Greatly Reduced

LABOR CONTROLS SYDNEY COUNCIL

Reform Aldermen May Take Test Case to Courts to Settle Matter

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Labor controls Sydney City Council, just as it controls the New South Wales Parliament—as well as the parliaments of four other states. The employees of the City Council have a strong union. Every employee has to be a member. One recently refused, and was dismissed the service.

The council has a rule, introduced when Labor came into civic office three years ago for the first time, requiring all persons drawing its pay to be a unionist, the alternative being immediate dismissal. The man just put off was a valued officer of the electricity department, and the general manager of that department, in which about £10,000,000 of the citizens' money is invested, had to discharge him, though had he possessed the power he would have retained him.

Reform aldermen, who are in a minority in the council, speak of taking the matter to the courts in order to test the legality of the rule. It is probable that they will do so, as ample money is available to push the suit right through to the Privy Council if necessary. The course would be thus: Supreme Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, Privy Council—functioning in London.

The members of the union of city employees recently brought pressure to bear upon Lord Mayor Stokes and the other Labor aldermen to grant an increase of 3s. per week per man. The increase really totaled 5s. per week, because the Board of Trade had just added 2s. a week to the basic wage for the state. The double increase means an addition of £60,000 a year to the wages sheet, and there are murmurs in the city.

The employees in commanding this increase were somewhat audacious. They permitted the aldermen to know that they—the employees—were the "bosses," and addressed the Lord Mayor as "Comrade Stokes."

There have been various attempts in connection with several industries and occupations to establish "job control," but this is regarded as the first complete success.

Mitchell Fletcher Co.
Charge Accounts Solicited

January Sale of Canned Vegetables

18th & Chestnut Sts.
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Atlantic City, N. J.

Keep State in Front Rank Pleads Governor Fuller

Message to Legislature Emphasizes Reforms to Restore Respect for Law

Governor Fuller's annual message read to the joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature today was a substance as follows:

Members of the General Court: This is a fortunate time when the traditions of public service are strong. We stand on consecrated ground. In this Commonwealth for 231 years representatives of the people have been devoting themselves to the service of the community, accomplishing work the full value of which has not always been appreciated until years afterward. The Commonwealth expects us to do for the future what we have done for the past and keep Massachusetts in the front rank of the states of the Union in its service to the people and to the nation. I ask you to co-operate. I congratulate the Legislature upon its prompt dispatch of public business during its last session and the wisdom shown in refusing to enact needless legislation.

A first duty of government is to protect its citizens from persons of criminal intent. Among the most important matters, therefore, which I desire to present for your consideration is that of crime. We can do no more to restore the old time respect for law, and to secure its enforcement. The problem cannot be studied in a day nor solved in a month.

Times have changed. The yeoman and the footpad are no more. Modern inventions and modern social conditions have changed the entire problem of crime. Huge profits tempt to running rackets. The automobile aids the criminal to elude crime and to escape quickly from the scene. It is difficult for the policeman without a fast automobile or automatic to cope with the bandit who has both.

Annotated Laws

The law of stage coach days occupies too large a place upon our statute books. It should be replaced by modern legislation which will be capable of handling modern conditions. Misdirected sympathy and the highly developed expertness of penologists, reformers and parole advocates who have lost sight of the rights and protection of the public and concentrated on the rights and protection of the criminal, have aided to increase crime.

Prompt, vigorous and effective prosecution would speedily make crime less prevalent. The apprehension of the criminal must be certain; prosecution must be inevitable; and adequate punishment must promptly follow. If the courts are to be restored to the respect of the people and made effective for their protection, there must be enough of the statute books of Massachusetts to enable any judge to convict wrongdoers. Crime flourishes not because of lack of law. The trouble lies deeper than that.

The doctrine has been preached far and wide that when a crime is committed the thing to be tried is to reform the wrongdoer rather than to inflict punishment for the crime. It is punishment, however, which is swift and sure—that is the best protection for society. If during that process reform takes place, well and good, and I believe it is more likely to take place under those conditions than through coddling and sympathy.

Another factor that interferes with swift and sure justice is the difficulty the courts have to find juries that will materially aid in reducing crime. Through sympathetic consideration for the man in the prisoner's dock that the intellects have advocated, through penology and psychology, it is very difficult for the district attorney to secure convictions.

The proper division of all criminal cases depends on a full and complete knowledge of the history of the criminal. Such information is now available, and I believe it is more general use by our courts of the information in the possession of our probation commission, whose duty it is to serve them.

Recommendations
I now call your attention to specific recommendations which I have thought over for many months and which I feel confident will materially aid in reducing crime. I would, of course, no law or group of laws will eliminate crime, for crime cannot be done away with by merely putting words on a piece of paper. I recommend for your consideration and adoption:

First—That the laws authorizing the release of prisoners by county officials be repealed.

Second—That parole be given to no criminal until a second conviction of felony or crime of violence.

Third—That the minimum penalty be measurably increased for violation of the statute of the General Laws (Chapter 90, Section 24) covering the misappropriations of vehicles.

Fourth—That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, be given the authority to suspend at any time the operation of the parole law, in so far as it deals with the release of convicted prisoners.

Fifth—That proper provision be made to give precedence in our courts to the trial of those accused of crimes of violence, and in requesting the Judicial Council to make suggestions as to the best methods to bring this about.

Sixth—That all authority to carry revolvers, automatics or pistols be revoked and new permits granted only for sufficient cause.

Seventh—That a sentence be imposed upon anyone convicted of carrying a concealed weapon without a permit and that such person be not permitted to hold a license.

Eighth—That a person accused before a municipal or district court be required to choose before trial in that court between a trial without jury in the lower court and a trial by jury in the Superior Court, and that if he chooses the jury trial the proceedings be immediately transferred to the Superior Court.

(b) That a person accused of crime in the Superior Court be permitted to waive jury trial.

Judicial Powers
Instead of restricting the powers and duties of the judiciary, I would enlarge and extend both so as to enable the judiciary more effectively and better able to accomplish that duty which is particularly theirs to perform. The day has gone by when the justice of the court should be a mere moderator or referee between lawyers. He should guide and control the inquiry. It is he who should conduct the inquiry past all sham and straight to the heart of the question. In the defendant innocent or guilty? I should like to see our courts adopt the English system of trial of cases.

In making these suggestions I am aware there is much which legislation cannot accomplish. The parents of our Commonwealth are a supreme duty to perform in its question of crime and its prevention. Some of the causes are

deep-rooted—none, however, are so fraught with sure and disastrous results as the neglect of right teaching and discipline in the home. The undisciplined and ungoverned child of today is too often the young criminal of tomorrow.

It is well to remember that while law enforcement by officials should be prosecuted vigorously, law enforcement by citizens generally is also necessary.

The Judicial Council Report
The Judicial Council, an unpaid commission composed of eminent and public spirited citizens, has just issued its report. It contains the results of much investigation and deliberation by its members. I have interest of public to give to it the careful study that it unquestionably merits. We should utilize the work of this commission.

Road Houses and Clubs
Closely associated with a genuine desire for more respect for law are the problems of the road house, which have become prominent because of the advent of motor transportation and the activity of the underworld. The problem of entertainment is one that requires more supervision. I recommend that the Commission on Public Safety, its deputies and officers be authorized to enter upon the premises licensed by local authority.

No one can pretend that the night clubs fill any essential demand of community life. I therefore recommend that night clubs, so-called, be licensed by the State, whether or not they have received a charter for corporate purposes from the Commonwealth. Further, I recommend that the Commission on Public Safety, its deputies and officers be authorized to enter upon the premises licensed by local authority.

State Police
Simple justice demands that I commend the efficient work of the state police in the suppression of the hoodlums of the underworld. We have a highly disciplined, well trained and dependable force, at all times alert in the protection of the public. The record of the state police speaks for itself.

Accounts of District Courts
There appears to be sufficient law requiring clerks of courts to keep proper accounts of the business transacted in them, but apparently there is no penalty for the non-observance of this law. I accordingly recommend that the Commission on Public Safety, its deputies and officers be authorized to enter upon the premises licensed by local authority.

Justices of the Peace
During the past year the Governor and Council have made a careful inquiry concerning the rapid increase in justices of the peace and notaries public, now approximately 35,000 in number throughout the Commonwealth.

The growing tendency to exact sworn statements on the least pretext has reached such proportions that the oath, if taken at all, is largely perfunctory and frequently void of any essential meaning. I suggest the elimination of many useless oaths and certificates now required. The Attorney General has made a careful inquiry covering this subject and has suggested remedial legislation to which I urge your consideration.

Business
Our material prosperity is evidenced on every hand. Confidence restored both at home and abroad gives promise of a healthy and prosperous year 1926. The general taxpayer should be relieved of this special tax and adequate compensation should be rendered to those receiving that service. Probate court fees are generally charged in the various states of the Union, but it is equitable that proper charges be made in the courts of the Commonwealth, it is equally so in the probate courts.

The general public welfare is so dependent upon business prosperity that no effort should be spared to further the interests of our Massachusetts industry. The cost of this property may continue to increase, I commend to you every reasonable assistance that may be rendered to the business of the Commonwealth, and I would especially recommend that no legislation be enacted which would impair the effectiveness of our industry.

Education
All considerations demand that the children of the Commonwealth be given adequate training for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. In the elementary schools and in the high schools, the best of training in the Commonwealth, increasing in their attendance to an impressive degree, but the mental things of life, to a higher conception of moral values, and to a more profound devotion to institutions which are in a few years to be committed to their care.

In the generous support of the schools and in the constantly increasing attendance, there is evidence of the continued faith of our people in education. Whatever seems likely to promote the educational welfare of our youth deserves attention, and I am sure, have your careful and sympathetic attention.

Agriculture
The farmers of Massachusetts are making a steady progress in the solution of their problems. Through the leadership of the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, a long and noble program has been developed. No noticeable harmony exists among the various organizations. The importance of raising good food in this industrial State is not overestimated. Increased agricultural production adds to the productivity of the State, and ultimately reduces taxes on the people.

Fuel
Massachusetts was the first state to recognize public concern in the coal situation resulting from strikes of the miners of Pennsylvania. Prior to the organization of a New England coal commission, the leadership of John Hays Hammond, Jr., was given. It might well have been that coal strikes the Commonwealth strikes the Commonwealth. The organization of all New England, it would seem, to pass safely through this crisis. Once again the people of New England have refused to pay tribute to the coal barons. The Special Commission on the

Necessaries of Life should continue its investigation of the use of oil and other fuels for domestic purposes in order that every effort may be made to secure definite improvement in domestic heating.

Building Program
A rational and constructive building program should be adopted by the Commonwealth. A complete study of the actual requirements of the present and the near future with the adoption of some standardized fireproof form of construction would be a valuable outlay of capital expenditures. I have, therefore, directed the Commission on Administration and Finance to study this important question and to recommend a program, within certain limits, for the construction of the State House and the State Capitol.

The Legislature should consider carefully this year the question whether the Commonwealth should acquire the land on Beacon Street near the west wing of the State House. If it is deemed wise, and I believe it is, the purchase of this land should be done before new and expensive buildings are erected thereon. The property at 32 Beacon Street, which is now occupied by the Commonwealth, could be acquired at once, and the other property from time to time, as new construction. Most of this property can be used temporarily for state activities, in which way largely paying its carrying charges.

Governor Fuller discussed state hospitals, pointed out that the department of mental diseases cost the Commonwealth approximately \$7,300,000 for maintenance last year, and advocated that steps be taken to increase receipts for the care of these inmates. He pointed out the responsibility of the Governor in public health work, and recommended the repeal of the State Tuberculosis Subsidy Law.

Workmen's Compensation
Under the Workmen's Compensation Law as it stands at present the right of a parent to receive compensation for the death of a child is dependent upon and varies with the amount of money which is actually being contributed to the fund at the time of the child's death. I recommend an amendment of the law providing that the right of a parent to receive compensation for the death of a child shall be dependent upon the age of 18 years total dependency shall be presumed to exist.

Deeper, however, than rates in the public utility industry, and there is no doubt in my mind that the most effective change in the law which can be made to put the public utility industry on a sound basis would be to give the department the right to determine what constitutes a fair and reasonable rate, and to can only result in a particular public utility.

There exists in the public utility field, both in this Commonwealth and elsewhere, a certain amount of confusion and uncertainty. The department of public utilities and certain engineering, contracting and managing companies having offices in the Commonwealth, are not clearly susceptible to abuse. I accordingly recommend legislation calculated to prevent such abuse.

Rates and Dividends
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Services of Departments
The different departments of the Commonwealth should, in so far as possible, be made self-supporting. This, of course, could not apply to all departments. The Department of Banks and Banking, however, is a department which should be self-supporting. The expenses of that department are approximately \$300,000 annually, but its receipts are more than \$115,000. There is no valid reason why all banking institutions receiving the benefit of supervision should not pay the actual cost of that supervision.

There are other departments that can be made more nearly self-supporting. I ask your attention to the consideration of this subject in all its details.

Probate Fees
There should be established a system of fees for the filing and allowance of petitions and other papers in the probate courts of the Commonwealth. The cost of these courts from 1924 to 1925 was \$1,624,141 in 1924 to \$357,445 in 1925. The general taxpayer should be relieved of this special tax and adequate compensation should be rendered to those receiving that service. Probate court fees are generally charged in the various states of the Union, but it is equitable that proper charges be made in the courts of the Commonwealth, it is equally so in the probate courts.

The general public welfare is so dependent upon business prosperity that no effort should be spared to further the interests of our Massachusetts industry. The cost of this property may continue to increase, I commend to you every reasonable assistance that may be rendered to the business of the Commonwealth, and I would especially recommend that no legislation be enacted which would impair the effectiveness of our industry.

Corrupt Practices
It is highly essential in the interest of good government that the Corrupt Practices Act be clarified and made stronger to prevent large expenditures of money in behalf of a candidate for public office. I, therefore, renew my recommendation made last year and in this regard.

The Establishment of a Free Port
An investigation has been made by the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth, relative to the establishment of a free port within the limits of Boston and the harbor thereon will come before the Legislature at this session.

The report of the Department of Public Works recommends that the Commonwealth take such steps as will further action by Congress to provide for the establishment of free ports in ports of the United States, and in view of the importance of the subject matter of this report, I recommend a further study by the Department of Public Works.

Fire Protection
The loss of life and property from fire in this Commonwealth is still extremely high. For the year 1924, our fire loss was approximately \$22,000,000. The loss for 1925 was undoubtedly even higher. A commission report was submitted to the General Court in January, 1925. A careful study of this report and its accompanying recommendations is advised, with a view to reducing the economic loss involved and extending further protection to life and property.

Attention should be given to the problem of protecting horses and other animals in stables from suffering death by fire, and to the advisability of extending to them the protection which may be afforded by legislation requiring the installation of sprinkler systems.

Biennial Sessions
I again recommend biennial sessions of the Legislature. Although Massachusetts was one of the first to hold legislative sessions, it is now overburdened with legislation and there is no real or substantial reason for long annual sessions. The citizens of the Commonwealth are convinced, want biennial sessions of their Legislature and should be given the opportunity of expressing their opinion without further delay. No valid reason has been given why this opportunity should be longer denied.

Repeal of Legislation
In my Inaugural Address of a year ago there appears the statement, "I believe in economy in legislation." To that statement I would add—"I believe in the abandonment or repeal of unnecessary

laws to the end that we may have a simplification of the laws of the Commonwealth." Laws that are unnecessary, archaic or not essential should be repealed. Multiplicity of laws complicates and makes increasingly difficult the administration of justice and makes for disrespect for all law. I recommend that an unpaid commission be appointed to consider this important subject.

Public Utilities Control
One of the important problems for consideration is that of the adequate control and regulation of public utilities so as to secure for the public the lowest possible cost. There are some eight or nine states at the present time restrained through federal injunction in their efforts to regulate the charges that may be made for telephone service within the boundaries of these states. This is most confusing, for it leaves the situation where neither the State nor the Federal Government seems to have the control necessary to enforce its action.

The Department of Public Utilities in its "Report and Order, issued July 30, 1925, after an investigation of the rates proposed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company," states—"The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which seeks to raise its rates, is not a Massachusetts corporation."

No Control Over Stock
It is a New York company using and enjoying locations granted to local companies. The Commonwealth has no control over such companies. These are matters of serious concern and fraught with possible dangers to the public welfare. All of the companies are in the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth has no control over them. I am of the opinion that this matter merits your attention and should receive your serious consideration.

The rates of many electric, gas and water companies are not fixed by order of the Department of Public Utilities and thus these companies are free, under the law, to raise their rates at will. I am of the opinion that this matter merits your attention and should receive your serious consideration.

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GOVERNOR URGES MORE POWER FOR UTILITIES BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation necessary, or 'ought not to pass.' No matter referred to the next annual session has any standing at that session unless reintroduced by some member.

"Since last we met three of our members have passed on—Messrs. Lancaster of Boston, Ashley of Duxbury and George of Methuen. Charles L. Carr of Boston, upon accepting his appointment as chairman of the Finance Commission, tendered his resignation as a member of the House.

Speaker, empowered by Rule 6 of the House and by Section 141 of Chapter 64 of the General Laws to issue precepts for special elections to fill vacancies occurring between two sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker exercised this authority. A special primary and election have been held in the Third Franklin District and Andrew C. Warner of Sunderland has been chosen Representative.

While long connected with the highway division of the public works department Mr. Sullivan, was first engaged in the work of sewer construction and later in the work of paving and repairing Boston's streets has been in his hands.

Not in years has an appointment given more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Sullivan. For several years he has been engineer in charge of the bureau of highways, and the general oversight of the work of paving and repairing Boston's streets has been in his hands.

The full court also decided yesterday that an employee operating a bus whose owner has not obtained the necessary license to transport passengers within this State, may be prosecuted criminally.

This was in the case of George V. Potter, who, arrested for operating without a license in Lowell, contended that he was acting as an employee and therefore was not personally liable.

In the decision of the case of Walter A. Barrows, George H. Fernald Jr., and eight other taxpayers of Newton, Mr. Fernald being head of the legal department of the Boston Albany Railroad Company, against the Farnum State Line, Inc., the court says in part:

The defendant operates motor buses as a business for the carriage of passengers for hire over public ways throughout the city of Newton. It is a business which is carried on between Boston by way of Worcester, both in this Commonwealth, and Providence in the State of Rhode Island. The route between Boston and Worcester lying wholly over public ways within this Commonwealth.

The defendant does this business between Boston and Worcester without having obtained a license therefrom from the city council of the city of Newton and without having obtained the certificate of the Department of Public Utilities and the permit from the division of highways of the department of public works, all in violation of Chapter 152C, sections 45 to 48 as amended by statutes 1925, c. 230.

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J. H. SULLIVAN HEADS WORKS DEPARTMENT

Appointee Has Had Long Experience in City Service

James H. Sullivan, in the service of the city of Boston since 1888, was made commissioner of the Department of Public Works yesterday by Mayor Nichols, to succeed Joseph A. Rourke. The retiring commissioner, who entered the city employ in 1901, will be returned, it is said at the City Hall, to the head of the high pressure water service, which he relinquished early in the administration of Mayor Peters. The salary of the commissioner of public works is \$9000.

Not in years has an appointment given more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Sullivan. For several years he has been engineer in charge of the bureau of highways, and the general oversight of the work of paving and repairing Boston's streets has been in his hands.

The full court also decided yesterday that an employee operating a bus whose owner has not obtained the necessary license to transport passengers within this State, may be prosecuted criminally.

This was in the case of George V. Potter, who, arrested for operating without a license in Lowell, contended that he was acting as an employee and therefore was not personally liable.

In the decision of the case of Walter A. Barrows, George H. Fernald Jr., and eight other taxpayers of Newton, Mr. Fernald being head of the legal department of the Boston Albany Railroad Company, against the Farnum State Line, Inc., the court says in part:

The defendant operates motor buses as a business for the carriage of passengers for hire over public ways throughout the city of Newton. It is a business which is carried on between Boston by way of Worcester, both in this Commonwealth, and Providence in

EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GAIN

Conditions in November
Are Better Than
Year Ago

Activities of the public employment office, maintained in Boston by the State Department of Labor and Industries, showed a marked increase for December compared with the corresponding period last year and a slight advance over November, according to the monthly report issued by J. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent.

During the month employers called for 1310 persons, an increase of 29, or 2 per cent, over November and an increase of 129, or 11 per cent, over December a year ago. The number of positions reported filled was 1194, an increase of 3 over November and an increase of 118, or 11 per cent, over December last year.

The attendance of applicants for employment was 20,078, a decrease of 1479, or 7 per cent from November and a decrease of 3802, or 16 per cent, from December, 1924. During the month, 1126 service men visited the office in search of employment. Of this number, 140 visited the office for the first time and were registered; 263 were referred to positions, and 202 secured employment.

In the men's skilled department the demands from the metal trades predominated. There were calls for core makers, all-round machinists, millwrights, machine operators, sheet metal workers and polishers. The building trades were not so active but there were calls for carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, roofers, and painters. The steam trades were rather active and a number of positions for engineers and firemen were filled. There was little demand in the printing trades and the few positions for compositors, pressmen, and feeders were easily filled. The general trades called for packers, shippers, chauffeurs, rubber mill workers, and factory workers.

In the men's unskilled department the line of applicants increased considerably. There was very little demand for able-bodied laborers, with a large number of men looking for that work. Farm work was very quiet and at the same time no farm hands applied for work. The hotels and restaurants were quiet for this season of the year, with a long list of applicants looking for positions. The demand for boys for office and factory work was fairly good, with an ample supply of applicants. The women's departments were very quiet, with no noticeable demand from any particular trade. Housework girls remained scarce, with the demand far exceeding the supply.

GIRLS' FARMHOUSE TO BROADEN SCOPE

Scouts' Home at Cedar Hill
Plans New Activity

Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, until recently home management specialist for the New Jersey State College at Brunswick, N. J., and now in charge of new plans for the old farmhouse at Cedar Hill, Waltham, the Girl Scout estate, told yesterday how it will be made useful not only to the Scouts, but to all the women of Middlesex County. The discussion took place at a meeting of the Cedar Hill Auxiliary, held at the home of Mrs. James J. Storow, Boston. Mrs. Storow is chairman of the Girl Scout committee in charge of Cedar Hill, and the auxiliary is composed of leaders in the Girl Scout movement throughout Massachusetts.

A course in refinishing old furniture is already going on at the farmhouse and is so popular that it has been forced into larger quarters. Other courses are planned. Mrs. Harrington will be assisted by a staff of specialists along various lines of home economics, some of whom will be Miss Elizabeth Hendry and Mrs. Joseph A. Draper of the county extension service, Miss Harriet Ainsworth and Miss Beulah Blackmore of the clothing information bureau connected with the William Filene Sons Company.

G. G. A. REPORT SHOWS 1925 DEFICIT OF \$3048.04

The Good Government Association of Boston, for 1925, reported a deficit of \$3048.04, in its accounting for the last two years, which was filed with James Donovan, City Clerk of Boston. William Minot, treasurer for the association, said that the accounts, showing that in 1924 the public and other activities of the organization cost \$10,242.09, while in 1925 they were increased to \$19,490.01.

The larger expenditure is largely accounted for by reason of the fact that the City Council in 1925 had been increased from nine members to 22 and circulars for the voters containing information about each man, his business, qualifications and the like, cost more than when there were but nine places to fill. The treasurer reported his receipts in 1924 as \$12,335.17, while in 1925 they were but \$18,400.07. Few of the contributions, it was announced, were for amounts higher than \$50.

PROVIDENCE POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (P)—Receipts of the Providence post office for the year ending Dec. 31 showed a net gain of \$135,692.22 over the previous year, amounting to \$1,967,957.84, as against \$1,832,265.62 for 1924, a gain of 7.4-10 per cent for the year. The total receipts fell \$32,042.16 below the \$2,000,000 goal hoped for by postal officials.

The month of December established a record of \$267,283.67 in sales a gain of \$41,036.11, or 18.1-10 per cent, over December of 1924. Postal officials feel sure that the 1926 total will go over the \$2,000,000 mark.

Airview of State House Where Legislators Have Just Opened Their 147th Session



Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., New York

All air lanes today lead to the Massachusetts State House, for the opening of the one hundred and forty-seventh session of the Legislature. For four months members of the Legislature will sit in hearings, will deliberate in executive meetings, will debate in sessions of the House and Senate. From the far reaches of the State, and from near at hand, members of the General Court, 40 Senators and 240 Representatives, gather in Boston today.

Massachusetts' State House is one of the most beautiful capitol buildings and one of the most historic. When viewed from the air, its symmetry and beauty of line become more apparent than ever, for it can be seen as a whole, with the Bulfinch front, the wings, and the Bryant addition in the rear. Many capitol buildings seek heights of land, and the Massachusetts capitol, like others, is advantageously placed at the summit of Beacon Hill.

Boston Common, sloping up and focusing upon the State House, furnishes an approach and an appropriate setting. All about the State House are old Beacon Hill homes, typical of the days when Charles Bulfinch, then the reigning monarch of American architecture, designed the famous Bulfinch "front" of the State House, and the dome which later was gilded.

The historic "front" was designed and erected in 1795-1797. It alone constituted the Massachusetts State House for more than half a century. Then a new part, extending back upon Mount Vernon Street, was added (1853-1856) which came to be called the Bryant Addition from its principal architect, J. F. G. Bryant.

Gilded Dome
The State House Annex, so called, was built in 1889-1895, with an archway over Mount Vernon Street, extending back to Derne Street, in exterior design and ornamentation harmonizing with the Bulfinch "front." During the present century the two wings on the front have been erected, one in 1914 during the gubernatorial administration of David I. Walsh, the other in 1917, under Samuel W. McCall.

Standing on the highest point of land in the city proper, the yellow dome of the Bulfinch "front," the "gilded dome" since 1874, when gilt was first applied to it, is a familiar landmark in every direction by day, while at night, lighted up by encircling rows of electric lights, it is a glistening beacon visible for many miles.

Until 1811 the main peak of Beacon Hill rose directly behind the State House, a grassy cone-shaped mound,

about as high as the dome. On its broad, flat summit the beacon was set up as early as 1634, from which the name of the entire hill came.

The beacon was to warn the countryside on occasions of danger, and consisted of an iron skillet filled with combustibles for firing, set atop a high mast. This, and its successors, stood for 1½ centuries, but it never seems to have been fired for alarm.

Interior Impressive
After the Revolution, the first Independence Monument in the United States was set up on the slightly peak, a plain Doric column surmounted by a gilded eagle, the work of Bulfinch. The State House, itself, contains many memorials and valuable relics of American history. Precious documents telling of the Pilgrims' early days, and the pioneer years of the republic, are carefully preserved. Many works of art are kept in the State House.

The Grand Staircase Hall, the marble Memorial Hall, and the chambers of both branches of the Legislature are splendid rooms. The executive department, council chamber, and Senate chamber are in portions of the Bulfinch "front" and contain many examples of his work.

Of all the impressive rooms in the State House, visitors find no more distinguished chamber than the Memorial Hall, generally known as the Hall of Flags. Its walls rise back of 16 columns of Sienna marble to a dome of bronze.

The noble architectural proportions bespeak harmony and upward trending thought, and the room stirs no thought of warfare, despite the tattered battle flags in their glass niches. It rather tells of warfare ended, peace, reverence; of a struggle forever past, to be remembered only that one may be grateful for present peace and unity. Many flags, paintings, and statues are enshrined in the chamber.

Art and History
The two newer wings of the State House have been, in the minds of architects, a considerable addition to the beauty of the building, while efficiency of the state business is increased greatly. With the beginning of the additions, in 1914, there came a great change in the appearance of the structure.

The Old State Building, until then of buff and yellow, became a building of three times the frontage, and its color was changed to white. The famous Bulfinch front was retained in every detail, but, as may be seen in the picture, was framed on either side by simpler wings of white marble. As soon as these were completed, the central portion was painted white, and the old and new

thus wrought into a harmonious whole in coloring.

Works of art are constantly being added to the State House galleries until the historical collection now housed there is one of the finest in the country. During the last two months, for instance, a large portrait of William Shirley, Colonial Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1741 to 1756, and a portrait of Charles Sumner, distinguished abolitionist senator, have been presented.

Activity on the Cape, it is asserted, is growing and there are so many visitors, many of them prospective home-seekers, that it is advisable to obtain hotel reservations. Real estate operators from even far distant parts of the United States are daily visitors on Cape Cod and they represent individuals and, in some cases, syndicates which desire to open large tracts for residences.

Among the many new operations on the Cape, the development of Oyster Harbors by the F. W. Norris Company is notable. This new settlement is to be operated on the club basis. Prospective buyers are only eligible after admission to the club. The new enterprise is between the Wampanoag and Cotuit shores in Cotuit Harbor.

Owing to the favorable winter, work has not been greatly delayed and the Gate Lodge at the entrance to the colonial district is under construction. The home of A. Felix du Pont of Wilmington, Del., will be completed before many months and the houses for sale already alluded to are in various stages of construction by men employed by the E. H. Porter Company of Peabody. The work of dredging the coves and channels around the island is in charge of the Trimont Dredging Company of Boston.

Among the many people who are now living there and have recently bought are Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard; Arthur A. Marsters, general secretary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Morristown, N. J.; A. Felix du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; William F. Reach, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Walter G. Phippen, Salem, Mass.; Dr. George Greenough of Boston; Edward B. Field, Weston, Mass. Two parcels are owned by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week

KEYS TO CITY GROW SCARCE
Mayor Nichols will present no more "keys to the city of Boston" at least for some time to come for he has directed that the present meager supply of 10 be not added to. From what the Mayor said it is not at all probable that he will even dispose of the present supply of mementoes.

CAPE COD'S REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT SETS RECORD

Oyster Harbors Settlement, to Be Operated on Club Basis,
Is Typical of New Residential Resort Tracts Under
Way or Being Projected

Notable in the development of various sections in Massachusetts for residential purposes is that today on Cape Cod. Old time "Cape Codders" assert that never before in the history of this long arm of Massachusetts has the interest there been as great as it is now.

The returning legislators found a few changes in their quarters. The Senate reception room, noted for the beauty of its lines, has been entirely redecorated. The principal changes in the House wing are in the locker rooms, which have been renovated. The State House property on Beacon Hill is evaluated at about \$10,000,000 but officials think it would probably cost more than \$20,000,000 to replace it. The cost of the erection of the last two wings was upward of \$1,500,000.

Surrounding the State House are many other structures of almost equal interest. Across Beacon Street at the right, on the corner of Park Street, which runs along the edge of the Common to Tremont Street, which is visible at the picture's right edge, is the former home of George Ticknor, the historian.

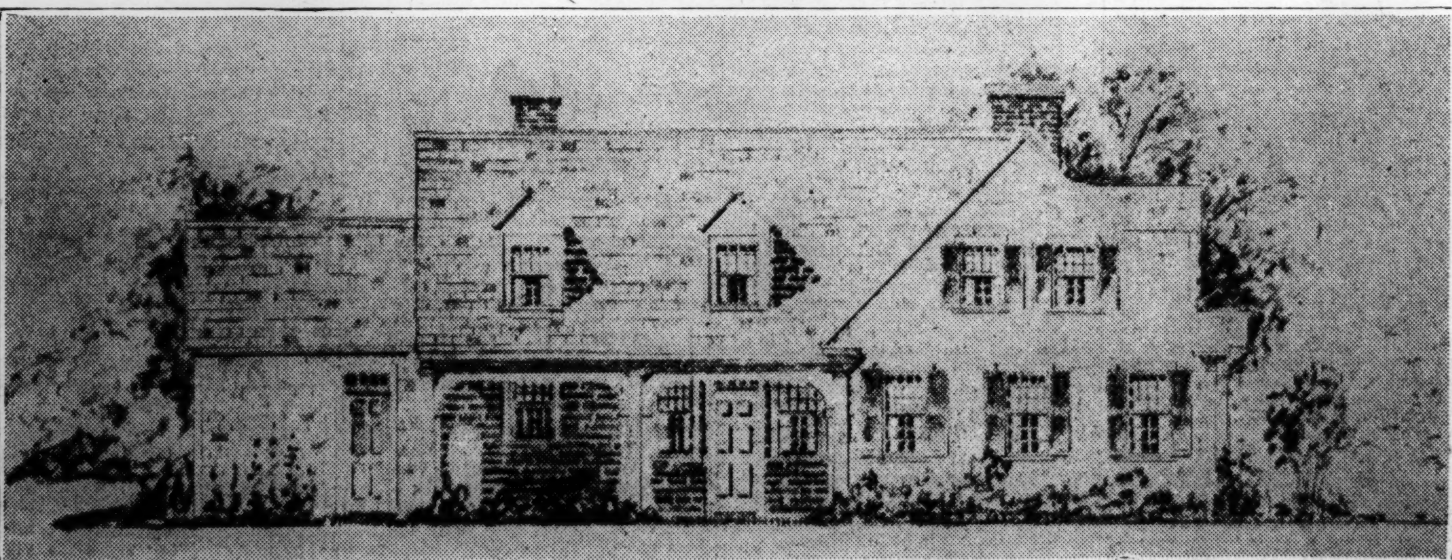
The large building on Park Street, next door, is the home of the Union Club, and other buildings of historic note line Park Street, with the Park Street Church, one of Boston's most famous churches, on the corner of Tremont Street.

Ford Hall lies, in the picture, directly above the State House, a dark, many-storied building almost in the exact center of the picture. Many large office buildings in the downtown district are to be seen at the right edge of the picture.

Traces of the recent Cambridge Street widening may be seen by a gap in the buildings across the left side of the picture above the State House near the center. In the background is the North End, and a bit of the Charles River and Charlestown may be seen.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
In New England during the week

Typical of Newer Cape Cod Homes at Oyster Harbors



Front Elevation of House Planned in New Development.

Whitton & Gore, Architects, Boston

FEDERAL CLAIMS DECISION MADE

No Time Limit Placed on
Government, Supreme
Court Says

The full bench of the Supreme Court has ruled that the United States is not bound by time limit set for the proving of claims, in order to recover a claim from an insolvent bank. The Supreme Court also finds, however, that the United States is not entitled to priority in having its claims satisfied in full.

The question came before the court in the petition brought by Harold P. Williams, United States attorney, against Joseph C. Allen, former bank commissioner, and Henry C. Cushman, receiver of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company.

Excerpts from the Supreme Court's opinion, written by Judge Pierce, follow:

"This is a suit in equity to establish a claim in favor of the United States against the property of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company in possession of the commissioner of banks for liquidation. . . .

"The relevant facts deducible from the pleadings are as follows: March 9, 1920, the Hub Raincoat Company drew a check upon the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States. This check on March 11, 1920, was duly certified by the trust company, good for \$237,760 when properly indorsed. The check was indorsed by the Treasurer of the United States. 'This check is in payment of an obligation to the United States and must be paid at par. Frank White, treasurer.'

"The commissioner of banks took possession of the property and business of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company on Sept. 25, 1920, and the defendant, Cushman, was appointed liquidating agent on Oct. 13, 1920. The commissioner filed a petition in the Supreme Judicial Court on Aug. 3, 1922, seeking an order to limit the time for the presentation of claims. An order of notice to show cause why the petition should not be granted was published in three newspapers in the city of Boston. On the return day of notice, Aug. 15, 1922, no one appearing in opposition, a decree was entered barring proof of claims and institution of suits thereon beyond Oct. 15, 1922. Notice of the last-named decree was duly published in public newspapers on Sept. 11, 18, and Oct. 2, 1922.

"On Sept. 25, 1920, and at all times since, the United States was the holder and owner of the check above described. The United States was never notified of the decretal limitation upon the time for the prosecution and litigation of claims against the trust company, otherwise than by the newspaper publications. Prior to Oct. 16, 1922, no claim was filed by the plaintiff against the assets of the trust company in the possession of the commissioner of banks. The commissioner of banks was notified by letter dated Aug. 29, 1922, of the claims of the United States. . . . Oct. 1, 1923, the defendant Cushman returned the check and refused to allow the claim on the ground that the time for presentation of claims had expired.

"Insolvency within the meaning of S. 3466 was not necessary to justify the taking possession by the commissioner of banks, and no inference of insolvency under that section can be inferred from the facts. It results that the United States should be allowed to present its claim as of Sept. 14, 1923, and now receive, if the claim be allowed, such dividends as a nonpriority claim of \$237,760 would have received if presented and allowed on that date. It further follows that the claim of priority is disallowed."

**CAMP CONDUCTING
COURSE SCHEDULED**
B. U. School of Education to
Teach Management
Camp management and practice is the subject of a new course to be given by the school of education of Boston University during the second semester which begins Feb. 1, Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the school announced today. The course will aim to provide teachers and others wishing to do summer camp work with the proper information and equipment. The camp course was given two years ago, and will now be renewed with the counsel and co-operation of the leading camp directors of New England. Topics to be included in the discussions are the history of organized camping, and management in camp management, music, woodcraft, cooking, camp dramas and dancing, games, and methods of dealing with the individual child. Classes will be held on 10 successive Saturdays.

Another new course will be in textiles. Miss Margia Haugh of Simmons College will be the instructor, with the co-operation of Prof. Lyman C. Newell of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The course will include a study of the leading textile fibers, effect of design and weave on wearing qualities, methods of cheapening the article and their detection, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing. The classes will be held every Wednesday throughout the second semester.

**I. C. C. FIXES TERMINAL
VALUE AS \$20,770,500**
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (P)—The Boston Terminal Company was worth \$20,770,500 on June 30, 1916, Interstate Commerce Commission holds in fixing a final valuation. The figure was protested by the corporation which held that the cost of reconstruction of the establishment as new, would be very much greater.

The book value of the corporation is recorded by its own accountants as \$15,458,562.

The Boston Terminal Company was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1896 to construct and operate a passenger terminal in Boston. It owns the South Station in Boston, which is used jointly by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany, Old Colony, and Boston & Providence Railroads, on a rental basis equaling expenses, interest on bonds, and 4 per cent on stock. Fayer S. Curtis is chairman of the corporation.

B. & M. COMPTROLLER APPOINTS MR. GLACY

The appointments of George F. Glacy as deputy comptroller of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and of W. F. Cummings as auditor of disbursements to succeed him, were announced by W. S. Trowbridge, comptroller, today. M. C. Bradley, assistant comptroller, is to take charge of special matters. The title of auditor, held by W. C. Cruwys, is changed to chief accountant, without change of duties.

Mr. Glacy has been auditor of disbursements for the last three years, and has been connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad since 1913, after 10 years with the New York Central and Boston & Albany railroads. Mr. Cummings has been valuation engineer of the Boston & Maine, and will continue in charge of these duties until the close of the valuation hearings, now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Mrs. Carrie A. Verges the property at 35-39 Arch Street, consisting of a five-story brick and stone building and 3113 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$140,000, of which \$108,900 is on the land. In connection with this transaction, Mrs. Verges conveys to Messrs. Holdsworth & Farrington her farm in Barre, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, a mansion house and the usual outbuildings. Holdsworth & Farrington were represented in this sale by Cape, Inc., and the office of Henry W. Savage acted for Mrs. Verges.

Agreements have been signed for the sale of the properties 35 Water Street, 93-97 Water Street, and 65 Kilby Street. Title to the above properties is to be given by the Insurance Building Corporation, the purchaser being Stone & Webster, Inc., whose intention it is to immediately raise the present buildings and erect on the site a 14-story and basement

office building to be occupied entirely for their own uses. The above properties cover a lot area of 11,244 square feet, with a frontage of approximately 175 feet on Water Street and 60 feet on Kilby Street. Hayes & Reed are the brokers.

David A. Yull has sold to Margaret Bracey a group of new single houses in West Newton, having a total valuation of \$105,000. The houses are located at 32, 36, 38 and 84 Cabot Street; 6 Westchester Terrace, and the double brick house at 11-15 Westchester Circle, all of which are on the former Towle Estate.

Miss E. F. Williams has sold to Edwin G. Smith the wharf property in East Boston, formerly known as Sturtevant Wharf, numbered 322-328 Border Street. The property consists of 74,903 square feet of solid land, 37,962 square feet of flat land, and 900 square feet of piling; total area of 113,765 square feet, assessed for \$45,700. The buildings are assessed for \$400, making a total assessed valuation of \$49,800. Mr. Smith buys for investment. Eldredge & Keville were the brokers.

RADIO

A Short-Wave Transmitter

CHECK ON RADIO INSTALLATION IS ADVISABLE

Antenna System and Tubes Need Particular Attention

The following article is by Don C. Wallace and covers an interesting point in radio that is often overlooked. If the DX stations are not content as they ought to be, the suggestion contained in this story may prove to be the solution to your problem.

One of the most important things in motorizing if one is to have continually satisfactory service for miles after miles is a regular check on the mechanical parts of the car. The old adage "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine," is certainly applicable here, for the catching of some defective part before it goes entirely, saves much time, money and inconvenience.

Radio is in the same category. To be sure in most instances a defective part will not mean a great outcry if allowed to continue in place, but the cost in noise and unpleasant if not ineffective reception is relatively as high as the cost involved in motor transportation. Therefore a regular check on one's radio set and its accessories is most essential.

Inspect the B batteries. Test them carefully, making sure that they are within 15 or 20 per cent of their normal rating. This means that if a B battery is normally supposed to read 22½ volts and has dropped to 18 volts it is ready for the discard. Merely adding another B battery will not bring the best of results. The fact that the B battery shows only 18 volts means that the resistance of the cells has increased to the point where the resistance has overcome the chemical action of the cells. When the voltage of the B battery has dropped the amperage flow has been practically cut off. The result is that the B battery is being kept with very few sets the application of a new B battery will increase the distance range greatly. Cases are known where the insertion of a new battery for one that read as high as even 20 volts, brought in distant stations that before were barely perceptible. In other cases the new battery has reduced the frying noises and what was supposed to be other extraneous noises on the air. It is very important that the B batteries be checked over frequently and particularly now, so none of the coming events will be missed.

One other point is frequently overlooked in keeping a set in first class shape. There are not many autolites who would think of driving without a spare tire. They are anxious to do everything to make their pleasure and business trips free from trouble and wish to have their autolites in the best of uninterrupted service. The average radio user seems to have overlooked the necessity for having a "spare" tube. The spare tube idea is coming into its own along with the spare parts idea. The baseball team has a spare ball, a spare bat. The game isn't going to be stopped while some one runs down to buy a new one in order that the game may continue.

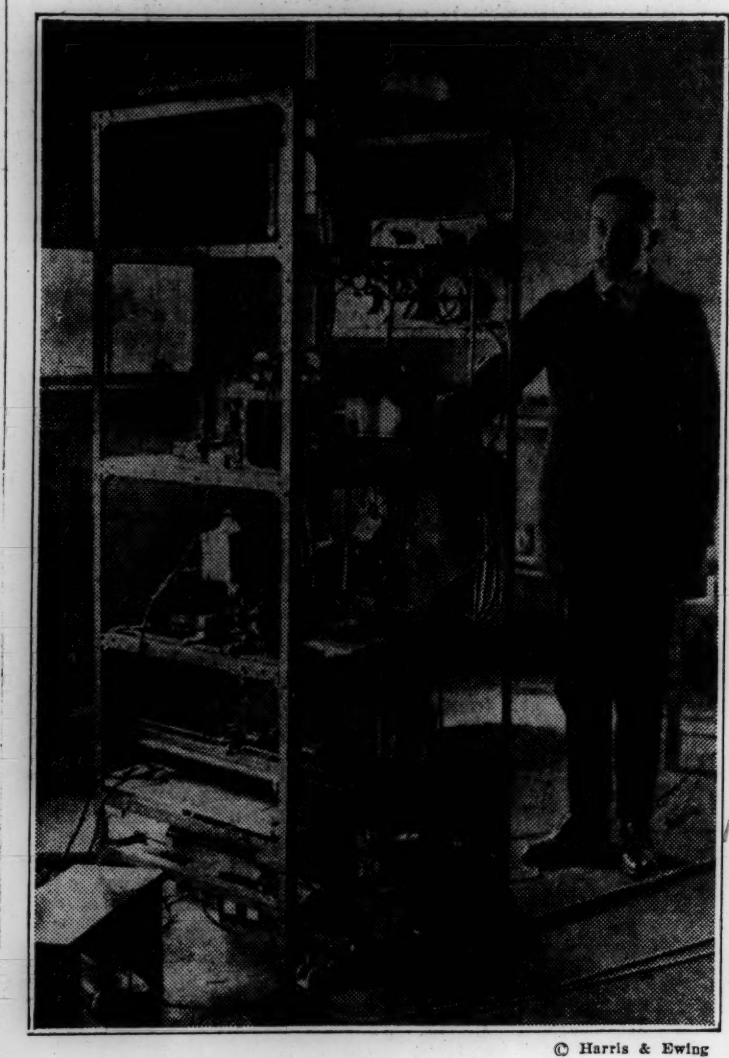
This brings us to another overlooked point. The type XL filament tubes are very long-lived. In fact their filaments will continue to burn long after their useful life is ended. The tubes will still continue to function after a fashion, perhaps, but the result is comparatively poor as compared with the results which could be obtained if a new tube, or new tubes, were inserted in their places.

The spare tube, in this case, may be used to determine if the tubes in use are really in first-class shape or if they have served their normal life. If they still function, but are not up to first-class shape, they may be used as the "spare." Then there will be no danger of the set becoming inoperative due to an actual burn-out. The XL filaments embrace the following type of tubes, UV199, UV201-A, C299, C301A, and the new UX tubes. The other types of tubes do not show this decrease in filament emission except in rare instances. Their useful life is usually indicated by a darkness about the tube—it has really burned out. To make sure that the set is functioning at its best, carry a spare tube.

The antenna should be looked over. A sooty insulator is often-times a source of loss. In the ship radio operating service, operators are required to take the antenna down periodically, clean it, and all the connections and make sure they are tight and solid, then vaseline the insulators. This latter process takes the soot from the surface and makes it so the moisture does not penetrate to the minute pores of the insulator.

Ship operators are taught to realize that the antenna is a very important part of the installation, and anything they may do to keep its efficiency high is bound to do the installation as a whole much good. In the case of the radiocast listener, the insulators are not expensive, and the replacement cost is but a few cents. Even new antenna wire is not expensive at best results can be expected from an antenna which has new clean insulators and new clean antenna wire, carefully soldered at the joints.

It can readily be seen that with fine new stations coming to the front, radio programs will continue to improve, and continue to get louder and stronger from day to day. Coupled with this, we find that it is these stations that are among the ones furnishing the best of programs. With so much new wire tied up in the installation of their new transmitters the small additional outlay to assure the best of programs is only incidental, although while taken separately the cost of the pro-



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L. C. YOUNG of the Naval Research Laboratory and the short-wave transmitter which he used in making what is claimed to be a world record in radio communication on 20 meters, communicating with an amateur station in Australia, 10,000 miles from Bellevue, District of Columbia.

grams is staggering in the immense expense involved.

To sum up—check over your receiving set. Make sure the B batteries are in first-class shape, and make sure the tubes are working as

they should. Do this periodically and then you will have before you the best in music, lectures, sports, and entertainments in general. This inspection will be more effective if done at regular intervals.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6:30 p. m.—Concert at the Maledon Band, by Joe Dyer. 8—From New York City. 10—Musical program by RKO, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (425 Meters).

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner

direction, Jimmie Gallagher. 7:05—

"The Tragedy of an Empty Stocking." G. Wallace

Tibbets. 7:40—Program on League, auspices of the Boston Federation of Churches. Bishop Samuel G. Babcock and Dr. Henry Hamilton Sanderson.

8—Antone Martone, tenor and violinist; Caroline Forbes, pianist and accompanist. 9—Knickers Club Trio. Marie Zeleny, violinist; Florence Colby, cellist; Mary Synott, pianist; assisted by Chou Tortorella, comic, dramatic soprano.

WDBR, Boston, Mass. (341 Meters)

7 p. m.—Solo by Miss Linda Marston, soprano; address by Mr. E. F. Davidson, prayer, J. T. Rider Jr.; remarks; solo by Miss Marston.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5:40 p. m.—Chet Frost and his original Bostonians. 6:35—Weather report. 6:45

—Big Brother Club. 7:45—Peoples Musicale. 8:30—The Radeo Trio. 9—

Information concerning Civil Service Examinations. 10—Weather reports. 10:05—Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

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6:30 p. m.—Radio of Little Symphony Orchestra direct from Station KDKA, Pittsburgh. 7:30—Radio Nature

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Jane Austen, Herself

The Letters of Jane Austen, selected with an introduction by R. Brimley Johnson. London: John Lane, 6s. net.

M. R. BRIMLEY JOHNSON in the delightful capacity of purveyor of belles lettres has already earned his public's gratitude. The present volume, appearing just 150 years after the arrival of little Jane in the family circle at Steventon, is as welcome as it is timely. The last of the rector's seven children, Jane grew up in the tiny Hampshire village with no greater excitement than an occasional journey to London or Bath, where she continued to move uneventfully in her own little set, perfectly content to look on at and record their simple modest happenings.

I had great amusement among the pictures," she writes of a visit to Sir Joshua Reynolds, "and the driving about, the carriage being open, was very pleasant. I liked my solitary elegance very much, and the drive to laugh all the time at my being where I was. I could not but feel that I had naturally small right to be parading about London in a barouche." How typical of Jane Austen! "Realism" and "realism" as it may be called, "Most people and things, as she looked out for her little world, seemed meet rather for laughter than for anything else to Jane. And even where she herself was concerned—oh, what of gifts!—she could put her tongue in her cheek and laugh contentedly at her own incongruities, her own innocent pretensions, not at all afraid that others should see them also in the revealing light she threw upon them.

Everyday Events
These letters are Jane Austen at her best. Full of everyday events, of family joys and sorrows, of the descriptions of the dresses and caps she wore to her dances, they do not contain a dull page.

In these intimate letters there is never a hint of restlessness, of ambition, of the desire to shine brilliantly in circles which would be able to appreciate to the full her genius. We remember as we read how easily satisfied was Emma with her simple surroundings. It is as if in the following of the story of the novel, Miss Austen was expressing her own perfect contentment:

"Emma went to the door for amusement. Much could not be hoped from the traffic of even the busiest part of Highbury—Mr. Perry walking hastily by. Mr. Willoughby, setting himself in at the office door; Mr. Cole's carriage horses returning from exercise, or a stray little boy, or an obstinate mule, were the liveliest objects she could presume to expect, and when her eyes fell on the butcher with his tray . . . a string of dawdling children round a baker's bay window, eyeing the ginger-breads, she knew she had no reason to complain, and was amused enough, quite enough, still to stand by the door."

How often was Jane amused enough, quite enough, to observe and to discourse on such everyday affairs, in a way which makes the reader understand why Bath, Steventon and London were all alike to one who carried with her wherever she went her own inimitable sense of laughter at the absurdities of mankind.

"I have now attained the true art of letter-writing," wrote Jane Austen, "which we are always told is to express on paper exactly what one would say to the same person by word of mouth. I have been talking to you almost as fast as I could the whole of this letter." Certainly as we follow her correspondence to her beloved sister Cassandra, to her

brothers or nieces, we can imagine exactly how Jane must have talked; her quiet wit, her serene even in a family crisis, her deep interest in the slightest affairs of those she cared for, her appreciation and gratitude for the love bestowed upon her. Critical of acquaintances in her ironic, detached way she was, but no hint of criticism appears of those for whom she cared, and we are aware of a character which, despite its keen and decisive outlook, was extraordinarily free from prejudice or desire to dominate others, through either intellect or affections.

Advice to Beginners
Her letters to her niece, Anna, who was writing novels and sought her aunt's opinion, are everything that a beginner could wish for. Spiced with wit, they show no hint of superiority, but enter with the greatest zest into scene and character. "The name of Newton Priors is really invaluable; I never met with anything superior to it. It is delightful, and one could live on the name of Newton Priors for a twelvemonth, indeed, I think you get on very fast." And then what a delicious Austen touch is the following: "Sir Julian's history was quite a surprise to me."

The Last Fifty Years in New York, by R. B. Brown. New York: The Century Company.

CHANGES crowd fast in New York. Even history is hurried by this colossus of modern cities. Its evolution has been so rapid that as recent a period as half a century ago can be treated as if it had already passed into history. "In no other place in the world, I venture to say," writes the author of "The Last Fifty Years in New York," "would this be possible. Yet, that is exactly what has happened to the New York of the seventies."

And Mr. Brown knows whereof he speaks, as he is an acknowledged authority on New York, and for some years has been the editor of *Valentine's Manual*, which, started before the Civil War, has appeared with more or less regularity as an annual survey of the city's development. He says in a foreword: "The picture I have painted of the city of my youth will be found historically correct, and graphically presented. Mr. Brown has used a great number of contemporary sketches by the artists of Harper's Weekly."

In the pages of this interesting volume the reader follows the upward spread of Broadway from its then center in and around Fourteenth Street, and the extension of Fifth Avenue northward from its former center in the city, embracing Washington Square, Waverly Place, University Place, and the Avenue itself up to Twenty-third Street. These two arteries, carrying the industrial and residential life to its present end, are the main lines of the changing conditions of the city.

In those years of the seventies the first serious attempt to meet traffic congestion was made; the earliest cast iron office building frame was erected (the forerunner of the present Wolcott structure) at Broadway and respectively gave demonstrations in New York of their crude telephonic and electric light devices; the first passenger elevator was installed in the old Exchange Place Building; the first skyscraper of skeleton steel construction was erected by Bradford Lee Gilbert at 52 Broadway. Prior to that time the tallest building used for business purpose was the Post Office, now still standing in City Hall Park. It is a coincidence that today the tallest building, the Woolworth structure, stands in the way from this "giant of the seventies."

Traffic Jams of the 70's
Then as now the streets of New York were in a perpetual "traffic jam." The pioneers of the present traffic squad were the massive men of the celebrated Broadway Squad, whose functions appeared chiefly confined to the task of escorting timid women across the street. Horse-drawn cars and stages were the principal means of transportation. Contrast was afforded by the Third Avenue line, which ran a "Special Drawing Room" car to meet the fastidious demands of the aristocratic families living along the East River, and the Sixth Avenue line which ran many cars bearing signs "This Car for Colored Persons Only."

The streets were in wretched condition, badly paved and riddled, owing to political jobbery. Ragged small boys, such as figure in books by Horatio Alger, swept the crossings and solicited pennies. Beautiful white steamers carried business men from Wall Street to far distant points on the Greenwich Street wharves. The rapid growth of the city made increased transit facilities imperative, and the Elevated lines on Third and Sixth Avenues were planned to carry 15,000 passengers daily. The first elevated structure which ran along Greenwich Street was created by means of a cog-wheel system. The original fare on the Elevated was 10 cents, but in 1884 the light

Little Old New York

travel on Sundays induced the management to reduce it to five cents from 5:30 a. m. to midnight on that day. The movement was hailed with genuine satisfaction and the Tribune said: "Even those who take the Elevated to reach places of worship rejoice that the reduction will enable them to increase their contributions when the plate is passed around."

It was in the eighties that the picturesque stages that ran up and down Broadway were supplanted by a line of street cars. These busses had formed a link in the chain that bound New York to a period not very far past when they ended their journey amid leafy bowers and dusty country roads as far north as Fourteenth Street.

With the building of the Elevated roads began the construction on a vast scale of what were to become a typical feature of New York. They were known as "French flats," and afforded conveniences unknown hitherto in the way of door openers, dumb waiters, electric bells and other conveniences. These innovations caused a great demand for the new fangled flat and the Upper West Side and Harlem began to assume the aspect of boom towns. With the flat house came that strange animal, the janitor, and many examples of weird furnishings.

Early Immigration
In the seventies began a faint trickle of a new stream of foreign immigration that gave not the slightest indication of the avalanche that was to follow. Italian organ grinders began to appear on the street, and others of their fellow-countrymen were seen selling fruit and vegetables. At that time the Irish and the Germans were the dominant nationalities of what are now known as the lower west and east sides. The Italians settled first in the Irish quarter; but the latter, who were then most powerful in politics, were so secure in their numbers that they attached no importance to the district that was once the stronghold of the Irish before the Fourteenth Street, scarcely contains a trace of the former Celtic population. The few who remain are completely isolated from the hundreds of thousands of Latins.

A radical change in the gastronomic habits of New York was caused by the introduction of the Italian "table d'hôte," at first patronized mainly by opera singers and New York's pioneers of the business world. Moretti and Riccadonna and Morelli

Poor Cecco, by Margery Williams Bianco. New York: George H. Doran Company, 3s.

The opinion in which Murrum the cat held the toys was no doubt justifiable from Murrum's point of view. "A wretched noisy crowd they are," Murrum told the night-watchman, "night after night prancing and singing all over the house! The place isn't fit to live in. . . . But I've settled them tonight. I've turned the button on the toy-cupboard door and now they can't get out."

But Murrum had forgotten Poor Cecco, who was often left out of the toy-cupboard when the toys were put away. "Poor Cecco had been through many adventures and was well able to look after himself, and, being made of wood, it didn't much matter if he was left out in the rain all night, so nobody troubled much about him. And if anybody did happen to want Poor Cecco the best sort of place to look for him, at any

time, would be out in the garden or under the bureau or down behind the woodbox in the back kitchen. Once indeed he nearly got thrown on the fire by mistake, only Cook recognized him just in time." So it happened that Poor Cecco, who was a wooden dog, was not locked up in the toy-closet by Murrum the cat, and was able to let the other toys out.

A charming imagination has written the adventures of Poor Cecco, as might be expected from the very name given that delightful animal, one of those occasional creations born to entertain a good many children and a good many adults.

SEETHRU (lessen) MARKERS
Transparent. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50.
A set for every dealer (no charge). Important to users: instructions how to repair markers, how to set lesson. Free. Send for them. Sold subject to approval.

SEETHRU MARKER CO.
125 Lyon Street, San Francisco

The Man Behind the Mask

Calvin Coolidge, the Man Who Is President, by William Allen White. New York: The Macmillan Company, 3s.

MR. WHITE, perhaps that his readers may labor under no misconception, and possibly that he himself may enter a proper disclaimer well in advance of the lodging of any confusing charge, takes pains to announce in the early pages of his book that he is not undertaking the writing of a biography of Calvin Coolidge, "the man who is President." He has, however, assigned to himself a more difficult and a much more painstaking task. Any one, with the data before him, can, if he sets about it, write a fairly comprehensive biography of the near great and even of the great. Such writers are historians, merely, who take delight in setting down facts and recording happenings somewhat in sequence. It has even been hinted that the astute historian is he who contents himself with such unadorned recital, leaving the poet or reader the privilege of relating and appraising the events in what may prove to be the proper juxtaposition.

The author has undertaken, sympathetically, to analyze the subject of

his book, apparently as much for his own enlightenment as for that of his readers. Mr. White gives one the unavoidable impression that, as he begins to write, he is uncertain as to just where or to what conclusion he will finally be led. He apparently enters upon an exploring expedition, taking care only to set his compass and get his bearings, proceeding thence with a courage born of sincerity and with a firm conviction that honesty of purpose and willingness to observe and weigh impartially will lead him to a right conclusion.

The result of this adventure, summed up, comprises what may be termed the keenest and possibly the most thorough character study of a person at what is perhaps the height of his career, that has recently been written. Mr. White is not to be counted among the hero worshipers. He has the appraising eye and the discerning and discriminating mentality which insure against an over-indulgence in sophistry, or even well-tempered adulation. He has observed and appraised many who have been acclaimed great, and many who, though they are any number of those attributes which sometimes advance them to the heights, have fallen behind the blast of unadorned and unadorned. So he has few illusions, and fewer delusions, regarding the greatness or the lesser among his fellows.

Mr. White quite naturally undertakes, early in his investigation, to ferret out and expose what has been referred to as "the Coolidge myth." One feels inclined to express appreciation of this, because with the result which has been possible much has been explained and made clear. Viewed in the calm and revealing light of reason and common sense, there appears to be no such thing as a Coolidge myth. There is, however, a certain amount of the romance, about the day's work. Any one, even without great perspicacity and without prescient knowledge,

The Human Factor in Business, by S. C. Rowntree. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 4s. 6d. net.

DURING these days of industrial and economic readjustment, when there is evident a desire to harmonize the interests of Capital and Labor, this book of Mr. Rowntree's makes a timely appearance. It is the most lucid précis on the subject that has been published; practical and helpful, a book for the business man, a pre-war and a post-war man who has achieved a world-wide fame in industry and commerce, using the methods he advocates in this volume.

"The attempt to establish an ideal working environment," argues the author, "is not the fad of a sentimentalist, but a practical necessity. The conditions that can only be adopted by a wealthy firm. The public conscience, powerfully stimulated by the trade union movement, is demanding that working conditions shall be humanized, also the workers demand that industry shall be so organized, that proper consideration shall be given to their individual welfare. If they are to co-operate in producing a higher output of goods, which will compete successfully in the world market, they rightly demand, in their working lives, conditions which will enable and encourage them to give their best."

Mr. Rowntree considers this co-operation would be a business asset of the utmost importance. It will increase the cost of production. The industrial organization is raised to a higher potential; a greater cost will appear on one side of the account, a greater output on the other. The only alternative, he declares, is incessant industrial war, and he shows how disastrous this is for national and international welfare. In Great Britain alone, during 1921, the number of lost working days owing to strikes and lockouts amounted to 8,872,000. These days, cashed in wages and employment, would bring economic salvation in many homes.

Five essential conditions are laid down by the author.

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Norway, by G. Gathorne Hardy (Benn, 10s.).

Richard Wagner as He Lived, by William Wallace Harper, 1925.

Humanity in Business
The Human Factor in Business, by S. C. Rowntree. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 4s. 6d. net.

Interpreting Norway
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Interpreting Norway
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can assay and analyze a day's work, no matter by whom done or undertaken.

And so it eventuates that in surveying the career of Calvin Coolidge, the man who is President, from his early childhood in the little village of Plymouth, Vt., down, or up, to the present, one need only to study and analyze a succession of these days and the work done in them to reach the total and to find the result. There have been no spectacular advances made possible by the employment of some keen wit or some tactics of political generalship known only to the few. No momentarily popular cause has been espoused and defended. Calvin Coolidge seems seldom to have "viewed with alarm" or "pointed with pride" in setting down the tenets of his personal or party platforms. He is found to have advanced only as he was given light and strength to proceed unflinchingly and, as he believed, wisely.

It is made quite clear that Calvin Coolidge is a politician. None who has known him, or has observed his course during the last decade, has had any doubt on that score. That his methods have not always conformed to those of the school in which he was reared does not mean that they are any number of those attributes which sometimes advance them to the heights, have fallen behind the blast of unadorned and unadorned. So he has few illusions, and fewer delusions, regarding the greatness or the lesser among his fellows.

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The chapter on church and education, full of information, does not leave the reader an impression that Norway has long been in the van of educational progress. The reference to the commission of 1920 somewhat suggests a recent awakening. Where so much is soably told, one is almost reluctant to mention that one misses the story of that remarkable movement, the creation during the last hundred years of a New Norway in the middle west of the United States. In its way, it is almost as surprising a feat of superabundant vitality as the Viking movement. To that Norway in the United States this book should be particularly welcome. Its inhabitants came from those valleys which were the cradle of the language movement. That movement will become clearer to them, even though possibly most of them are like myself, unable to approve its extreme features.

Literature and Language
With Norwegian literature, ancient and modern, the author deals not only as the expert, but as the lover. The translations preserve remarkably the strength, tone and color of the original. This chapter and the one on the language movement could have been written only by one who is responsive to what perhaps I may call the "timber" of a nationality. It is, therefore, curious that Mr. Hardy should end his chapter on the

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STOCKS AGAIN SHOW UPWARD PRICE TREND

After a Reactionary Tendency Market Displays Buoyancy

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Stock prices gathered strength after a period of irregularity in today's market.

Prices sagged at the opening on the expectation of a large accumulation of overseas selling orders, particularly in the motor and oil stocks, but the strong resistance shown by many issues resulted in a cessation of the aggressive short-selling before mid-day.

Lowering the call money rate to 4 per cent after a renewal rate of 4 1/2, available as low as 3 1/2, and the optimistic character of the weekly trade reviews helped to create bullish enthusiasm in the early afternoon.

S. Steel common, which closed at 136 1/2 last night, was run up to 137 1/2 and American Smelting to 137 1/2, and American Can to 29 1/2, at the end of the third hour.

The revival of rumors of an early coal strike was followed by a point jump in that stock.

Commercial Solvents jumped 7 points, South Porto Rican sugar change, Pressed Steel Car, and General improved 3 1/2 points.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York broke from 11 1/2 to 12, on the following "selling on the part of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on the declaration of a \$10 dividend, and the authorization of the payment of arrears on the preferred, but rallied later to 10 1/2.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling fractionally higher at \$4.84 1/2-16.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Evidence of returning ease in the money market stirred up fresh buying interest for speculative bonds today, although the price movements throughout the list were by no means uniform.

Convertible issues again held the limelight in the railroad group, being derived by the Norfolk & Western from heavy soft coal traffic, and accumulation of the road's securities, with a 2 per cent rise in its 6 per cent convertible bonds, following an early upturn in the stock. Similar influences accounted for the strength of Chesapeake & Ohio.

One of the features of the early trading was the demand for bond companies, which have been involved in recent "restructuring" operations—Virginia Chemical Company, Wilson-Schlarf & Dery Dry Goods Company, Sinclair Gas & Oil, and other petroleum issues were heavy.

WHEAT PRICES SHOW WEAKNESS

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Wheat prices quickly showed weakness today, relative strength of quotations at Liverpool having failed to bring about any aggressive buying here at the opening.

Favorable weather conditions in Argentina were reported, and selling orders disclosed that support for the market was poor.

The opening, unchanged to 1/2 lower, was steady, May \$1.17 1/2-1/4, and July \$1.16 1/2-1/4, followed by something of a rally and then by a setback to \$1.17 1/2 for May, and \$1.16 1/2 for July.

Unfavorable weather in the corn belt, together with the restricted movement to corn values, gave firmness to oats values.

Oats were weak, sympathizing with wheat weakness, starting at 1/4c, and touching 1/4c.

Provisions reflected the upward trend of the corn market and of hogs.

DIVIDENDS

Spaulding Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, and 1 1/2 per cent on the stock of record Jan. 15, 1926.

The stock of record Jan. 15, 1926, when the dividend is payable Jan. 15, 1926, is \$1.17 1/2 for May, and \$1.16 1/2 for July.

Central Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, and 1 1/2 per cent on the stock of record Jan. 15, 1926.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1926

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET (Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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Chal. 112 1/2	11			

WOOL PRICES IN AUSTRALIAN MARKET FIRM

England and America Chief
Bidders—Domestic Mill
Buying Light

The wool sales in Australia, which have been the center of interest this week to the wool trade everywhere, resumed on Monday in Melbourne, where some 58,000 bales are being offered this month.

Most cables state that the market was firm, as compared with closing sale in this market in December, but code cables are somewhat pessimistic, and while the code indicated a "very firm market" in some cases, an analysis of the cables received showed that prices certainly were no higher on anything and could not be said to be more than comfortably steady or barely firm.

The second day of the sale, however, showed prices well maintained on the level of the opening day, which was reassuring as the inherent strength of the market.

England and America were the chief bidders for the wool offered on the opening day there was not a big quantity of the best American styled wools, but American buyers were ready to meet the demand for the wools whenever they became available. The selection of the crossbreds offered, however, was especially good, and the Bradford buyers were keen for the wools and were paying just about the old rates.

Continental buyers were quiet.

Big Offerings Next Week

Gradually, the markets will resume in the Commonwealth, with Sydney "tuning in" next Monday. In all the markets of Australia, wool is being offered during the remainder of the season about 1,350,000 bales, compared with 1,370,000 bales already sold in the first half of the season. The offerings of July 1—of which some 500,000 bales were of old wool held over from the previous season.

These figures reconcile very well with the latest prediction of a 200,000-bale addition to the Australian clip this year, thus bringing the current clip to about 2,200,000 bales, approximately 330 pounds to the bale on the average.

The auctions in New Zealand will resume tomorrow with an offering of about 15,000 bales in Christchurch. The selection is expected to be fairly good. Here, too, Yorkshire probably will be the chief buyer.

At the Cape, this week, values have shown a barely perceptible hardening tendency. For the extra super 12 months wools of 61-70s quality, the prices current today at the Cape are about equivalent to \$10.10, clean basis. For the good combing wools, 57-58s, clean basis, handled in bond, probably is still possible. The average 12 months wools out of Durban are quoted up a bit, and it probably would be difficult to get these wools today at less than 92-93c.

River Plate Prices Harden

Offerings from the River Plate this week show a further hardening tendency in prices, but probably will be difficult to buy any quantity of choice super skirted and round wools on a cost and freight basis, with 90-day letters of credit for less than the following bases: Super 58-60s, 44c, with many houses wanting 44 1/2c; for 56c, 42 1/2c, with a possibility of getting a little wool at 42c.

For 50s, the market is quotable at about 40c, while for 38s it is still possible to get some wool at about 38c or 36 1/2c; 48s are quoted at 32 1/2c and 50s on the high side for quality at 30c.

Offerings from Buenos Aires of standard Argentine 48s and 50s have been made lately at about 26 1/2c to 27c in equal quantities.

Concordia 58-60s super skirted and round wools are offered at about one-half cent less than Montevideo, that is at about 43 1/2c cost and freight, while 56s are offered at 42 1/2c.

The Bradford market is reported as rather quiet, but the faith of the Yorkshire operators in the future of the wool market is being demonstrated very fully by the purchases which they are making in the primary markets both in Australia and in South America, not to mention the Cape.

Mill Buying Moderate

The manufacturing situation is not greatly changed. Apparently there are mills which still have needs in raw material to cover against their old contracts, besides which it would seem as if there were very good confidence in the future of raw wool on the part of not a few of the larger mills.

At any rate, some of the larger worsted mills have shown a decided interest in wool, and a large woolen outfit is credited with the purchase of some 2,000,000 pounds or more of wool the last week in Boston and other markets at very good prices.

The spinners and combers report a rather quiet market for their products. Most of the combers and spinners have business on the books sufficient to run their machinery engaged for a month or six weeks.

While sales have not been numerous along the street, the wool trade has been a few sales made which indicate the soundness of the market. These sales have included both fine and medium wools, both foreign and domestic. Possibly the outstanding demand has been for half-blood and three-eighths combing wools.

Combing Wools Firm

Some Australian combing wools of the better type have been sold at \$1.05 to \$1.08, possibly \$1.10 for really choice super wools.

Some domestic fine and medium territory wools have been sold according to character at \$1.10 to \$1.20 and possibly up to \$1.25 for the choicest wools, although this is an outside price today.

For half-bloods, prices have mostly been around \$1.12 for the better wools, \$1.15 to \$1.18 for the better territory wools. In three-eighths combing wools, there has been some business at about \$1.02 to \$1.03, clean basis, for the better types of territory wool. Quarters, apparently, have been rather inactive.

There has been some call for Montevideo crossbreds of the finer order, with 58-60s commanding 4 1/2c for super skirted and round wools, while 56s are held at about 4c, cents for the best wools. Inquiry has been made by the mills for Australian 60s at 90c, cents, evidently without results, most houses wanting 90c for these wools of this grade if of the super type.

There has been some call for scoured wools, with choice winter double A wools selling as high as \$1.30 and the fine as around \$1.15, some holding at \$1.13. Good to choice B supers are now priced at 90-95c, cents. Nolls are at 4 1/2c, some \$1.30 and the fine as around \$1.15, fine nolls, both foreign and domestic.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT SERVICE

The latest analysis of the distribution of the preferred and common stock of the International Cement Corporation, shows there were 4812 stockholders on Sept. 15, 1925, of whom 2072 held the 2,720 shares of preferred stock, while 2740 owned the 800,000 shares of common stock. Massachusetts led the list in geographical distribution of common stock among 44 states. New York led the preferred list.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Net earnings of the National Public Service Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, were \$7,872,765 after 20c per share taxes, compared with \$6,854,147 in the previous corresponding period.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Am Ag Chem 1st cv 28...	102 1/2	High	Low	Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2	High	Low
Am Ag Chem 2nd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 3rd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 4th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 5th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 6th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 7th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 8th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 9th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 10th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 11th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 12th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 13th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 14th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 15th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 16th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 17th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 18th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 19th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 20th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 21st cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 22nd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 23rd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 24th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 25th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 26th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 27th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 28th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 29th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 30th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 31st cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 32nd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 33rd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 34th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 35th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 36th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 37th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 38th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 39th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 40th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 41st cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 42nd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
Am Ag Chem 43rd cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
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Am Ag Chem 47th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
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Am Ag Chem 59th cv 28...	102 1/2			Ohio Riv Ed 68 48	102 1/2		
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Art News and Comment Music Theaters

Sargent Memorial Exhibition in New York

By RALPH FLINT
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Jan. 2

THIRD in the notable sequence of memorial exhibitions held in honor of John Singer Sargent during the current art season comes the Metropolitan Museum's handsome commemoration. Following closely the Boston exhibition and coincident with the one in London, this third important gathering of Sargent's paintings gives another invaluable opportunity of seeing this great American painter in all the many aspects of his art, excepting of course, his permanently placed mural decorations. Some three score oils and approximately an equal number of water colors have been carefully selected for the exhibition; many of the portraits and sketches have been brought on from the Boston show, while in certain cases there are examples of Sargent's brilliant brushwork that have never before been publicly shown.

It is unfortunate that in a memorial exhibition of this magnitude and importance there should not be a selection of his extended English work, but such borrowing was necessarily denied the Metropolitan owing to the London exhibition falling at the same time. The portraits now hung in the Gallery of Special Exhibitions are thus for the most part American in subject and execution, and while they are of Sargent's best, it is impossible not to feel the want of at least a few of his notable English portraits. The early portrait of Madame Gautreau is most naturally here, since it came to the Metropolitan some years ago at the artist's own wish, and in this striking work is seen the young painter strikingly before an astonished Parisian audience. A large list of donors, public and private, has made this exhibition possible through their generous co-operation, and it is a striking commentary on the artist's large powers when it is remembered that of his finest work there was plenty and to spare. The exhibition possible through their generous co-operation, and it is a striking commentary on the artist's large powers when it is remembered that of his finest work there was plenty and to spare.

It must be said at the outset that the portraits do not look their best hung against the light cream-colored walls of the Gallery of Special Exhibitions. Furthermore, the canvases seem placed slightly higher than usual above the spectator's range of vision, which tends to take away from intimacy of contact. Thus the elements of Sargent's art most conspicuous by their absence are plainly emphasized by the presence of the trappings and pallid support of the gallery background; his want of pure design and closely constructed composition, as well as his lack of positive color relations, are seen more than ever to greatly minimize his other pictorial qualities. More than ever it seems how little concerned he was with the purely decorative side of painting. He painted principally for a period that was intensely personal and provincial in its tastes and temper, and Sargent's paintings as a rule look best when set against richly textured and well ornamented backgrounds.

Many of these portraits were included in the large retrospective exhibition held in the Grand Central Galleries nearly two years ago, and it must be confessed that the richer grounds and smaller proportions of those rooms favored them far more than the Metropolitan setting. This very tricky matter of suitable settings is clearly evidenced in the different effect that the large, somewhat toned portrait of Major Higginson, painted to go upon the rich brown panelling of the great hall of Harvard Union, now has among its fellows upon the airy surfaces of the museum walls. In similar fashion the magnificent portrait of Mrs. William C. Endicott carries fainter testimony than at any previous viewing of the artist's superlative powers of portraiture. The portrait of Henry G. Marquand is badly hung, as is the wonderful "Hermite" belonging to the museum. Many another could have gone higher to salvage these two canvases for public acclaim.

Passing beyond the limitations of presentation, the visitor will be impressed, as is ever the case in the presence of Sargent's best work, with the fact of what a great technician he was and of how deep a pictorial understanding and appreciation he had of the world that lay about him. In volume and intensity his work will always be a remarkable record. It will serve as inspiration to countless painters to come, more so to them perhaps than to the present generation of artists who are rather disposed to discount the measure of his achievements. These small portraits stand out among the array of fine things as especially typical of this American master; these are the likenesses of Joseph Pulitzer, Gen. Charles J. Falmes, and (in sketch form) Joseph Jefferson. Amazingly animate and eminently sympathetic, these portraits stand witness to the artist's rare powers of brushmanship and bravura, of his searching, succinct style of characterization. Then there are the large portraits of Edwin Booth (never before shown in public exhibition), Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Edward L. Davis and Son, Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Miss Helen Sears, Mrs. Adrian Iseltin, Mrs. Elliott P. Shepard, John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Fiske Warren and Daughter, and William M. Chase. These are all of the first ranking.

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Then there is the interesting double portrait of Mrs. Burckhardt and daughter which comes as practically a new canvas to the general public, as does the Shepard portrait. The large and early group which Sargent painted of the Boit children has come from the Boston Museum for the occasion, and there are numbers of other interesting canvases as well. The water colors are of a delightful, and here the master has carried his technical triumphs to perhaps even greater conclusions than in his other work. A number of these, an even double dozen, have been taken down from the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and New Yorkers may now gaze upon their flashing beauty. Several of the famous "Quarry" series are here, in my opinion the finest things he ever achieved with brush and pigment. Venice is seen under the master's supple touch, and many a lovely glimpse of Italian villa and garden, grove and cloister. Wherever he wandered, he had his box of water colors handy, and so the pictorial record of his journeys and his friendships is a seemingly endless one. Many quite unfamiliar sketches are shown here, and they provide

Monteverde's "Orfeo" at Oxford

Oxford, Eng., Dec. 15
Special Correspondence

SINCE artistic intercourse was brisk between England and Italy in the seventeenth century it is to be presumed that echoes reached English musicians of a certain work produced at the Court of Mantua in 1607. The work was in a then new form called "opera," the libretto was founded on the old myth of Orpheus, and the music was by Claudio Monteverde, the man who was soon to become the most powerful composer in Europe, as he was already the most daring intellect in the group of artistic and literary men who had launched the new music in Italy seven years earlier.

Yet whatever reports may have reached England, whatever eager talk may have passed among musicians of the tremendous innovations appearing in her dual spirit of Monteverde, the fact remains that "Orfeo" has only now been performed in England for the first time. The honor of this production which took place at the Oxford Playhouse on Dec. 7, 8, and 9, has been secured by the university, by the devoted enthusiasm and the labors of a group of professional and amateur musicians, members of the university and Oxford residents.

As a basis for operations, a new edition of the score was made by J. A. Westrupp (Balliol College) from the 1615 edition in the Bodleian library. Mr. Westrupp's excellent version holds its own against the shorted version lately published by Malipiero. The important basso continuo accompanying the recitatives, was in the hands of Dr. William H. Harris of New College, who acted as musical director throughout. His quasi-extemporaneous filling up of the basso continuo had a flexibility and instinctive appropriateness that ministered greatly to the artistic aspect of the recitatives.

Even to modern ears acquainted with the splendors of Wagnerian declamation and the subtleties of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," these recitatives by Monteverde were singularly moving in their appeal, revealing themselves as vastly more human, free and direct when sung than any sight of them on the written page had led historians to suppose. The same thing is true of the dramatic effect that the large, somewhat toned portrait of Major Higginson, painted to go upon the rich brown panelling of the great hall of Harvard Union, now has among its fellows upon the airy surfaces of the museum walls. In similar fashion the magnificent portrait of Mrs. William C. Endicott carries fainter testimony than at any previous viewing of the artist's superlative powers of portraiture. The portrait of Henry G. Marquand is badly hung, as is the wonderful "Hermite" belonging to the museum. Many another could have gone higher to salvage these two canvases for public acclaim.

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an opportunity for a larger understanding of his talents. To gain a right concept of Sargent's art, as far as he individually could carry it, it only needs to imagine the same people and places painted by someone or other of his contemporaries. No other could wield a brush as he, no other command so many resources of taste and understanding for realistic portraiture and landscape. Beside the deep delights of such a canvas as Veronese's "Mars and Venus" in one of the outer galleries, or the sumptuously composed "Duke of Lenox" by Van Dyke nearby, Sargent's art appears a thing of swift surfaces and mundane satisfactions, of superb distinctions and superlative technique.

The unique success and position that Sargent enjoyed throughout his career were thoroughly and rightfully his. He earned his claim to greatness by dint of constant and most serious application to the work in hand; his natural talents he kept brightly shining to the end. He epitomized his particular epoch, as only a really great man can do, and the painted record he has left behind him will always bear eloquent testimony of his distinguished name.

With a cast so large, individual mention of each performer is impossible, even though at times one seemed to recognize the same faces under different names. Sumner Austin's impersonation of Orpheus never fell below what was appropriate, though only once or twice (as in the noble lament in Act 2) did he compass true dramatic intensity. Bertha Phillips as Eurydice, Viola Salvin as Proserpine, Dianne Parker in her dual role of Music and Messenger, Marie Howes as a Nymph and Hope, and R. L. Stuart sang with good intonation and intent, their acting also being in tune with the scheme as a whole. The chorus showed signs of amateurishness in gesture but met well the music. Two things emerge clearly as a result of this production. First, that "Orfeo" is not obsolete, but strongly sympathetic to modern feeling. Second, that the Oxford performance was so excellent it should certainly be repeated.

An Orchestral Concert From Percy Grainger

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Percy Grainger brought out compositions of his friends in Aeolian Hall last evening, using an orchestra of 76 players to present a violoncello concerto by Frederick Delius, a descriptive piece, "Sea Mood," by Herman Sandby, and a piano concerto by Leo Sowerby. Mr. Grainger directed the performance of both the concertos. Mr. Sandby assisting as cellist in the first instance and Mr. Sowerby as pianist in the second. He let Mr. Sandby take the baton for the performance of "Sea Mood." In further expression of himself, Mr. Grainger offered a group of male choruses by Greig and a group of Negro folk songs, arranged for male voices after the notation of Natalie Curtis, his singers being the men of the Orpheus Club of Newark, N. J., combined with those of the Glee Club of Nulley, N. J., Frank Karschauer, conductor.

Mr. Grainger is known to have a profound interest in many musical matters besides those pertaining to his immediate self. He entertains, particularly, a feeling of obligation

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Starring
JOHN GILBERT
with
Renee Adoree
NOW PLAYING
Astor Theatre
Aldine Theatre
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Grauman's Egyptian
Engagements in Other Cities Begin:
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Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art
Sargent's Portrait of Mrs. Montgomery Sears.

toward the music of composers whom he knows and respects. He considers that he must get up a concert now and then to put some of their works before the public. And then, he has an especial fondness for male chorus singing. He evidently regards the part song for men's voices as a neglected form that should be more cultivated. In addition to that, he finds a peculiar fascination in music of a racial flavor; specifically, in the songs of blond and black peoples.

Can it be that Mr. Grainger's attachment to his colleagues in composition, his susceptibility to the charm of tenor and bass harmony and his curiosity concerning the Norse and the Negro temperaments are disclosed at all in his own interpretations at the piano? Probably so; and without much question they are manifested, too, in the piano pieces and the choral and orchestral works which from time to time he has written.

The Delius concerto has little to do with the violoncello, in the meaning of the Haydn concerto in D major. It is an orchestral piece, with solo cello an incidental element of color. The Sandby piece is not an exciting novelty, but it is ingratiating music. The Sowerby concerto, to speak of the first half of it, is in nineteenth century vein, dealing with old intellectual problems and long-exploited "sentimentalities." It possesses vigor of rhythm, however, and a certain angularity of design that may in reason be described as American.

De Falla's "El Retablo de Maese Pedro," presented at a meeting of the League of Composers at the Town Hall last night, Willem Mengelberg conducting, brought into notice a Spanish Stravinsky and a Spanish "Petrushka." Enacted on a stage within a stage, and by puppet-show within puppet-show, it proved a very sparkling experiment in concert production. The cast comprised Mlle. Raymonde Delaunay as the voice of the boy, or narrator; William Simmons as that of the guest of honor, Don Quixote; and George Rasely as that of the showman, Peter. Scenically and musically the enterprise turned out a great success, though it must be taken more as an adaptation and a refinement of familiar things than as an excursion into a new realm of tone-thinking.

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British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 22—The Shubert management intends to present "The Student Prince," a musical version of "Old Heidelberg," at His Majesty's Theatre, London, about the beginning of February.

At the Apollo the comedy "Is Zat So?" is to be presented in April. "Katja the Dancer" will be succeeded early in the new year at Daly's Theatre, London, by the musical comedy "Yvonne," which is having a preliminary run at Manchester.

Sir Patrick Hastings's new play, "Scotch Mist," is likely to be produced at the St. Martin's Theatre, London, with Godfrey Tearle in the leading part.

The Little White Gate, by Florence Hoatson (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.55), is a volume of dainty verse. Although it has been compiled especially for young folk, many a grown-up will delight in such pretty fancies as "Grey Girl":
A little Grey Girl in a little Grey Cloak
Came over the hill by the lane—
She carried a bundle which suddenly broke,
"Oh, dear," cried the Girl in the little
"I am losing my beautiful rain!"
The four color plates by Margaret W. Tarrant are attractive, particularly the frontispiece, which shows Fairy Frilly in process of being blown to the ball by the little West Wind caught her napping.

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Two New Plays in Central Europe

Vienna, Nov. 14
Special Correspondence

JOSEF KOPTA's first play, "Revolution," was produced recently at the old Stavovske Theater, Prague, while Romain Rolland's latest drama, "A Play of Death and Love," was given for the first time in Central Europe at the Innerstadt Theater, Budapest. Both plays have the same theme, the choice of a similar theme by two such different dramatists does not imply in this case the adherence to a particular school of thought. If we examine these two plays more closely we shall find that although the subject matter is the same they are inspired by different motives.

To begin with, Josef Kopta stands at the dawn of his literary career. Romain Rolland, on the other hand, is already famous. He is writing his history play, "Saint Joan." But Rolland's genius is not as turbulent as that of Bernard Shaw. Nor does he find it necessary to introduce anachronisms to convince us that his play is a living one applicable to present-day conditions. This play is one of a series about the French Revolution upon which Rolland has been working slowly for a quarter of a century. It has been preceded by other stronger, more powerful works, such as "Danton." It has, therefore, the quality of a musical interlude. Like Richard Strauss's best works it is a long one-act play. Unfortunately, the limitations of the stage made one interval necessary in the Budapest production. But the reading purposes it runs breathlessly forward on light feet from beginning to end. There are 12 short and long scenes, all in the same room, each like a movement in a tragic symphony, each flowing into the other with the inevitable quality of true art.

Three persons dominate the action. Jerome von Courvoisier, friend of the revolution, is a young man of idealist has faced the horror of real revolution. Both the Czech and the idealist have lost the battle, but they have achieved a moral victory. In their defeat lies the germ of new life. Even while they disappear from the scene we know that their ideals live on.

Kopta's play is rudely shaped. It is rather like a piece of jagged rock torn from its surroundings. The touch of mature art is lacking. But the play remains a dramatic document for all that. Turning to the Rolland drama, "A Play of Death and Love," we are in the presence of a minor masterpiece. There is no other way of describing it. It possesses a tragic beauty which is only found in one other contemporary play, "Saint Joan." But Rolland's genius is not as turbulent as that of Bernard Shaw. Nor does he find it necessary to introduce anachronisms to convince us that his play is a living one applicable to present-day conditions. This play is one of a series about the French Revolution upon which Rolland has been working slowly for a quarter of a century. It has been preceded by other stronger, more powerful works, such as "Danton." It has, therefore, the quality of a musical interlude. Like Richard Strauss's best works it is a long one-act play. Unfortunately, the limitations of the stage made one interval necessary in the Budapest production. But the reading purposes it runs breathlessly forward on light feet from beginning to end. There are 12 short and long scenes, all in the same room, each like a movement in a tragic symphony, each flowing into the other with the inevitable quality of true art.

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Kopta's play is rudely shaped. It is rather like a piece of jagged rock torn from its surroundings. The touch of mature art is lacking. But the play remains a dramatic document for all that. Turning to the Rolland drama, "A Play of Death and Love," we are in the presence of a minor masterpiece. There is no other way of describing it. It possesses a tragic beauty which is only found in one other contemporary play, "Saint Joan." But Rolland's genius is not as turbulent as that of Bernard Shaw. Nor does he find it necessary to introduce anachronisms to convince us that his play is a living one applicable to present-day conditions. This play is one of a series about the French Revolution upon which Rolland has been working slowly for a quarter of a century. It has been preceded by other stronger, more powerful works, such as "Danton." It has, therefore, the quality of a musical interlude. Like Richard Strauss's best works it is a long one-act play. Unfortunately, the limitations of the stage made one interval necessary in the Budapest production. But the reading purposes it runs breathlessly forward on light feet from beginning to end. There are 12 short and long scenes, all in the same room, each like a movement in a tragic symphony, each flowing into the other with the inevitable quality of true art.

Three persons dominate the action. Jerome von Courvoisier, friend of the revolution, is a young man of idealist has faced the horror of real revolution. Both the Czech and the idealist have lost the battle, but they have achieved a moral victory. In their defeat lies the germ of new life. Even while they disappear from the scene we know that their ideals live on.

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IS ZAT SO?
The Laugh Sensation
Ambassador
The STUDENT PRINCE
WITH HOWARD MARSH
Anne Nichols presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
REPUBLIC THEATRE
Hippodrome
JAMES BARTON HAL SKELLY
DISAPPEARING DIVERS, WHITNEY'S CLOWNS, ERNEST HALL, OTHERS.
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"
BUTTER
WITH GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE
IN MODERN DRESS
with BASIL SYDNEY
Eves. 8:30, Matinees
Tues. and Sat. 2:30,
Thurs. 5th Ave. & 14th
Street, Univ. 4800.
NOW AT
48th St. Thea. MATS. WED. & SAT.
The Poor Nut
MOROSCO
CRAIG'S
WIFE
WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
says: "If I were a
Carnegie I would know
that show. The biggest
best thing of its kind."
FAY
POP, MAT. THURS.
TIMES SQ. THEATRE
NATIONAL THEATRE NOW
Showing in Times Square
41 STREET EXITS AND THERE
Daily—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
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FAMOUS
Houdini
"The Greatest
Magician of All Time"
MAGIC! 3 SHOWS
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AMUSEMENTS
DETROIT, MICH.
WM.
HODGE
in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
ONE WEEK COM. JAN. 8
Shubert Lafayette

and natural scientist of the revolutionaries, an old man; Sophie, his young wife, and Claude Vallee, a Girondist deputy. Courvoisier happens, one day, to be too sincere, and thus incurs the displeasure of the revolutionaries. But for his past services he is offered his freedom: two passports for himself and his wife to escape to Switzerland. On this very day Vallee, hunted and hounded by the revolutionaries all over France, chooses to return to Paris to see Sophie, to seek refuge in the Courvoisier household. Three persons, therefore, are in danger in this house. But two can escape. Courvoisier is ready to give his passport to Vallee. But Sophie, brave and beautifully courageous to the last, with stoic courage, refuses to take advantage of this privilege, even though she knows it means the end. For there is a double danger now. A spy has warned the revolutionaries that Vallee has sought shelter here. Sophie therefore tears up her own passport to freedom, hands Vallee that of her husband, sends Vallee out into the free air, and with her husband, quietly sitting and talking by the fire, awaits the coming of the soldiers. This last scene is the most moving in the whole drama of moving.

The Budapest production was a notable one. A small stage somewhat hampered the action, but the lines were spoken with power and force. The audience clearly felt the appeal of this tragic drama.

RESTAURANTS

ERIE, PA.
BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices.
119 West Seventh Street
"Member National Restaurant Association"

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De Old English Restaurant
14 East 44th St.
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day.
NEW YORK

Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colony, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8.

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Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30
Good Home Cooked Food
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BOULEVARD CAFE
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Well known for Home Cooking
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Delightful Luncheons 60
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SCHNEIDER'S RESTAURANT
807 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago
We serve a special breakfast, luncheon and dinner for business men, women and families.
Also a la Carte
Parties Arranged For
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KENWOOD TEA ROOM
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DINNER 5 to 6-55c
Special: Noon Luncheon—11 to 2—40c
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To Enjoy a Good Meal Visit
Stewart's Cafeteria
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GARDEN INN
3716 Broadway, Chicago
FOOD OF QUALITY
Regular Dinner 10c—5 to

The Library

More Books for Rural Louisiana

FROM Louisiana, a land as little known and understood as any one of these United States, I bring greetings for this is the first time that Louisiana has been officially represented at an American Library Association meeting, so far as I know," said Miss Essie M. Culver of Baton Rouge, before the League of Library Commissioners, at the American Library Association Conference, in Chicago, last week. Her speech follows in full:

Evangelical chroniclers speak of the beauty of her mirrorlike lagoons, and great live oak and cypress trees hung with Spanish moss. She has been called a land unique and fairly screaming romance, with a charm very real, quaint and colorful; a land of bayous and perpetual summer. A newspaper editor of a small town weekly recently wrote to me sympathizing with us for having to be in Louisiana, that land of ignorance, Negroes and mosquitoes. Somewhere between these two extremes of beauty and horror lies the real Louisiana, a State distinct in many ways as our survey reveals.

Illiteracy Decreased
I believe no fairer field for library development could be found because of her awakening interest in education. In the years between 1910 and 1920 she has decreased her illiteracy from 24.5 per cent to 14.1 per cent, and she is spending more money today than ever before on education, with splendid results. Education in Louisiana is expensive because separate schools must be maintained for the two races. In some parishes, 75 per cent of the population are Negroes, while in 10 other parishes the proportion is from 50 to 62 per cent Negro, and yet the taxes paid by Negroes are not in proportion. In the parishes that make up the so-called "Cajun" group are approximately 10,000 people who speak neither English nor French, but a lingo all their own, and the adults are mostly illiterate, for no schools were maintained for the Negro.

Today rural Louisiana, which claims about half the population of the State, is rapidly organizing and endeavoring to secure for itself those advantages only possible through organization, such as farm bureau and home demonstration agents. The university of the State is helping bring this about, and the school officials are co-operating so that the rural population is fast bringing to the country the best agencies for rural improvement, and it is in the parishes already organized that the first requests have been received for information about library organization.

The rural people are almost without library service except for the school libraries. There are only a few public libraries in the State, outside of New Orleans, supported by taxation, and six more subscription libraries, and altogether these serve only 30,000 of the almost 1,000,000 population. After a careful survey of the whole situation, finding that the five larger centers of the State have the beginnings of library service at least, the first concern seems to be to reach the large rural population.

First Projects Started
At the first meeting of the commission after the survey had been made the members voted on certain projects for the first year's effort because it was impossible to cover the whole field with a limited book supply. Those projects of first importance seemed to be: the extension of the organization of the parish libraries throughout the State, since the parish seems the logical unit for organization in Louisiana as the county is in other states, and supervision after organization so that the first year could be made as successful as possible, with the limited resources at hand. The commission offered to loan to the parishes organized and supplied with location and custodian 1000 books for the first year with a supplementary service of informational material from the commission office.

Service to Individuals
A second project was the offer to give to individuals living in districts entirely without library facilities of any kind an informational service; to clubs and extension classes a package library service; reading lists for adults anywhere in the State and furtherance of the adult education program and a supplementary informational service to already established libraries.

The resources of the commission will be placed at the service of the state legislators and state officials at all times and a more adequate library law will be formulated.

The commission also pledged all possible co-operation and encouragement to the establishment of a training course for librarians somewhere in the State.

Almost six months of the year have passed and the commission has entered in some degree upon all of these projects. Two parishes have manifested great interest and we entertain hopes that they may accomplish their aims.

YOUNGSTOWN RAILWAY HAS \$1,406,499 DEFICIT

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 5 (AP)—The municipally controlled street railway here now has a deficit of \$1,406,499 in its stabilizing fund under the service-at-cost franchise, Harry Engle, railway commissioner, reports on November 30.

In November the trolley and bus lines had gross earnings of \$170,848, while expenditures were \$185,266. The cost per car mile was 39 cents, while the earnings per car mile were 35.9 cents.

Local Classified

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
N. Y. C., 424 W. 110th St., Apt. 68-3 room, bath, light, air; artistically furnished. Cathedral 4000.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE
BOSTON, MASS.—Leaving city, will sell apartment, convenient, good condition, near Christian Science Church. Mrs. ACRILLA A. WRIGHT, 71 Westland Avenue. Copy 2940-W.

TO LET—FURNISHED
PROBET HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Kitchennette, bath, double, \$12.50 up. REBEL ANCHER, Rosbury Place and Queens Boulevard. Tel. 4640 Hollis.

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MONTCLAIR—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE ON MONTCLAIR'S MOST EXCLUSIVE AVENUE, 400 FEET FROM MONTCLAIR, MAISON VUE, 6 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS, WIDE PORCHES, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED; FURNITURE LIBRARY AND FINE PAINTINGS; GARAGE; WILL RENT REASONABLY FOR SUMMER OR YEAR. WHITE H. H. EAST 20TH ST., N. Y. C. OR TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 1700 OR MONTCLAIR 7229.

TO LET—FURNISHED
N. Y. C.—A charming 5-room duplex apartment, fully furnished on Central Park West (30 St.); price \$500 a month for year or \$40 a month for six months. Call mornings, 4854 Butterfield.

OFFICES TO LET
WILL rent part of office or mailing address, central services if desired. J. K. JOHNSON, 127 Federal St., Boston. Liberty 0178.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, MASS.—Large front room, neatly furnished as living and bedroom in lovely home facing park, near Frits Carlton Hotel; ideal location for practitioner; kitchen privileges. 40 Fenway. Call Mrs. SWELLINGS, Copy 6245-M.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, Hemenway Street—Pleasant front room in quiet family, light housekeeping; price reasonable. Copy 2921-W.

ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Pleasant rooms in a desirable home; Christian Scientists preferred. Ray 9100.

ROOMS TO LET
N. Y. C., 220 West 67th (Apt. 51)—Attractive living room, newly decorated; refined home; breakfast privilege; elevator. Academy 6449.

ROOMS TO LET
NEW YORK CITY, 518 W. 111th St.—Large, attractive room adjoining bath; reasonable home; all transportation; kitchen privileges. N. Y. C., 21 Bennett Ave., Apt. 45, near Broadway and 181st St.—Convenient; reasonable; elevator, phone. Wadsworth 9022. CLAUSS.

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FOR SALE—2000 acres of coal and timber land, 1 mile from Southern Railway in Rhea County, Tennessee, in heart of Chattanooga industrial district. \$20,000 cash for prompt sale. D-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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WANTED, Manager to take charge of local circulation of International daily newspaper for Greater New York and vicinity; copies will be kept entirely confidential and should give full particulars as to education, experience and salary expected. Box C-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, \$5,000 to \$25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, managing, financial, accounting, etc. All lines. Designed to negotiate preliminary through which you may receive confidential references. (A correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1910.) Send name and address only for particulars.
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Sundays 3 to 5 Supper \$1.00
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Montclair Shoeist
456 Bloomfield Ave. Phone 434-J
HARRY A. COLLINS
General Insurance
361 Orange Road 120 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 4707

HAIRDRESSING
M. A. DAWSON
Madison Building Phone 4037
CHAS. J. SAMUEL
Plumbing and Heating
12 N. Willow Street Phone 534

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50 Valley Road Phone 3752
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EDITORIALS

After all, the "dictatorship" of General Pangalos in Greece amounts merely to the frank avowal of a condition which has existed for many months. He is no more dictator—nor less—today than he was when he avoided arrest, exile and possibly more serious penalties by seizing the Government before his foes could seize him. Perhaps the main difference is that for a time he promised to subject the popularity of his Government to the test of a general election. This promise he now repudiates and will support his power by the armed forces of the Nation.

It is an old saying that nations get the sort of government they deserve. Even the Greeks will admit that the political turbulence of their country in the last six years has not contributed much to the democratic ideal. They have done many things well, but among those things the practice of democratic government has not been numbered. So frequent have been the revolutions of parties that ex-premiers and other ministers deprived of their portfolios are everywhere on the streets of Athens. And as each one of them has been building up a little party of his own in the hope of return to office, there may be for the business of the nation a much-needed rest in a benevolent dictatorship.

It is the practice to say of men of a certain type that nothing in their lives became them so well as laying them down. Nothing in President Pangalos's presidency has aroused criticism except his method of taking it. As civil ruler he has manifested the qualities of determination and efficiency which characterized him in naval service. He has been a dictator, it is true, but a useful one. Perhaps not equal in ability to Mussolini, he has nevertheless studied the Italian's methods and may, conceivably, render to his country as notable a service as did the Roman Fascist in the earlier years of his dictatorship.

The war which was to make the world safe for democracy has had the quite opposite effect of making it salubrious for dictators. Spain, Italy, Hungary, Turkey and now Greece have all had their experience of unrestricted personal rule and—repugnant as the method seems to minds educated in the canons of Anglo-Saxon liberty—all have profited thereby. But whether the profit will endure as long as the dictators may desire to cling to their power is another question.

It is a truism that no government is so efficient as a benevolent despotism. The only question is whether the despot will always remain benevolent, or will be sure to hand down his benevolence to his despotic successors. In the same way a dictatorship is the most effective machinery for rebuilding a shattered state, for restoring order, for getting a populace in need of material advancement to forget politics and go to work. No one can overestimate the value to Italy of Mussolini's past services. What Mustafa Kemal has done for Turkey in the last three years could never have been accomplished under parliamentary rule. If only once some dictator would pronounce his work done and retire, like Cincinnatus, to a well-earned retreat, the world would look with less hostility upon rulers of this sort.

But Greece will not improbably profit by the rule of Pangalos. Her people have accomplished wonders in the last ten years amidst political upheavals perhaps never paralleled in recent times. Between monarchists, Venizelists, and the adherents of half a dozen parties, political circles were always fevered while the people went steadily on building up business, caring for refugees, providing for reclamation of waste lands, improving the national harbors, safeguarding Saloniki and its back-country.

Few nations in Europe, none among those classed as "Balkan," have accomplished what Greece has done since the war, virtually without outside aid. Its politicians have not helped it in the past, and this sudden change in the form of its government should not injure the nation in Western eyes. Particularly should it not be permitted to prejudice the case of the Greek financial mission now at Washington. Dictatorships may be foreign to American prepossessions, but they have their uses in times of political unrest.

Quite frequently, nowadays, appear formal announcements that the officials of one city or another in the United States have, by ordinance or otherwise, closed certain streets or avenues to horse-drawn traffic. It has been found possible, in recent years, since these highways have been paved with asphalt, macadam, or other substances which fit them particularly for the use of pleasure vehicles, to prohibit their use by loaded trucks and other vehicles which might injure or damage them irretrievably. This inhibition has been regarded as logical and reasonable, and truck drivers have found other streets over which to travel. But it is not as readily agreed that an order closing such streets and avenues to light horse-drawn traffic is either logical or necessary. There are still many persons who find pleasure in the use of carriages and horses. By every known law they have gained, by use, an easement over the lands regularly dedicated to the public as streets and highways. Taxes paid in part by horse owners have been appropriated in the construction and maintenance of the streets for many years. It might be reasonable to inquire by what process they have been deprived, or are assumed to have been deprived, of an established right.

The rule so often applied, which has as its basic theory "the greatest good to the greatest number," has its reasonable limitations. It should not be forgotten that the first common highways used by humans, the rivers and lakes, are still preserved, despite encroaching cities, railroads and streets, to their original craft. The boat, no matter what its size or motive power, still has right-of-way, while strings of

automobiles, railroad trains and trolley cars wait patiently, or otherwise, until the "draw" is closed.

There is no denying the fact, of course, that the automobile, as a utility, has established itself. For all time, no doubt, this device or its derivatives will dominate the highway. But there still are, and will be, those who go on foot and those who ride in horse-drawn carriages. They have surrendered no vested right in the highways. It may be interesting to observe just how complacently those whose rights are more or less deferentially infringed will accede to the new order.

On one point the Government of India and the Inquiry Committee of the Indian Swarajists seem to be in substantial agreement, namely, the extent of the hold which the opium evil has obtained in Assam. It is true that in the summary of the committee's report C. F. Andrews, who is a prominent figure in the councils of the Swarajists, says "the opium consumption hardly decreased at all" between 1875 and 1920, while it is stated on behalf of the Government of India that the per capita consumption is "enormously lower than it was fifty years ago." This apparent discrepancy, however, can in large measure be explained by the fact that the committee statement refers to gross, and the official to per capita, consumption, and in the interim there has been a considerable increase in population. For all practical purposes, therefore, the points at issue are: Who has been responsible for the hold the opium habit admittedly has on the Province, and who has been mainly responsible for the striking improvement that has taken place in the last five or six years?

Mr. Andrews avers that the Government has all along been out for "maximum revenue" from opium, and allowed "minimum consumption" to take care of itself. It must, however, seem preposterous to most people to insinuate, as the Inquiry Committee's report in effect does, that the normal, healthy-minded individual British officials who go to form the abstraction known as "the Government of India" are animated by a wish to maintain the revenue at the cost of degrading the community.

At the same time, the opinion is fairly general that the official is apt to take an unduly gloomy view of the difficulties in the way of coping with the drug menace. But whatever may have been the Government of India's past record in this respect, it must be admitted that the course of action to which it has now pledged itself in regard to Assam is a great advance on anything hitherto proposed for India, and if successfully carried out will place that part of India at least on a level with the most progressive of the Western nations.

The Provincial Government of Assam has in fact pledged itself to do what the Government of India said it was unable to do at the Geneva Conference a year ago, namely, in the words of its own spokesman, "to accept the policy of prohibiting as early as possible the sale and consumption of opium in Assam except for medicinal and scientific purposes." It has promised that, if necessary, legislation will be introduced for that purpose, and it has also accepted a resolution committing it to ultimate enforcement of prohibition of opium smoking. Needless to say, given the best will in the world, time must necessarily elapse before the consumption of opium can be brought within such limits, especially in a place like Assam, where the poppy is readily grown in the more remote parts of the Province without the fact being officially found out, and where the plants from which "ganja" and "bhang"—two most noxious preparations of hemp—are made, grow wild in many districts, so that opium addicts deprived of their opium could readily transfer their allegiance to more easily accessible and probably fully as harmful forms of drug addiction.

Moreover, in Assam, and indeed throughout India, opium has a strong hold on the religious and social customs of large sections of the people, and they have also been accustomed for generations to using the drug in many instances of apparent need without medical prescription. It is unfortunately improbable that for some time to come these practices could be prevented even by the most stringent legislation. But that something more must be done at once to bring down the consumption of opium in Assam is evident from the fact that even the present reduced figures represent a per capita annual consumption of 75 grains—about ten times the figure estimated by the commission of experts of the Second Geneva Opium Conference a year ago as normal for a population having a modern medical service.

If we are to believe the report of the Swarajist Committee of Inquiry, the forward policy which has now been announced was forced on the Government of India by the Congress Committee of Inquiry. Yet the report of that inquiry, which was started in 1924, is in large measure based on the report of the Government's own Committee of Inquiry—the Botham Committee—which sat as long ago as 1913. Unfortunately the war broke out before the very drastic recommendations of the Botham Committee were put into force, and in the five years that elapsed before any serious action was taken, the drug menace gained a very much firmer hold. It is obvious, therefore, that the Government at least had the matter under consideration before anyone else had thought about it. The Government was also first in the field with a campaign to reduce consumption, for they began their restrictive measures in 1920-1921, whereas the Non-Cooperators—the forerunners of the Swarajist Party as now constituted—began and perforce had to end theirs in 1921-1922.

On the other hand, it was in the latter year, when Mahatma Gandhi toured the Province, that the most spectacular drop in opium consumption occurred. The Non-Cooperators claim the whole credit for the improvement. The Government, while admitting the influence of the Non-Cooperators on consumption, assert that in the majority of cases temperance was not the prime concern of the crusaders, whose chief aim was political—to embarrass the Government by depriving it of the excise revenue. No one, of

course, would attempt to deny Mr. Gandhi's real interest in temperance, but official reports have put it on record that many of his followers who preached abstinence from government-controlled liquor and government-owned drugs, at the same time urged the villagers to produce the identical articles themselves, adding that when the British were out of the country, as they were to be by a specified date, the Non-Cooperators would place no restrictions on the villagers growing as much opium and ganja as they wanted.

Little would be gained and much time would be wasted if one attempted to work out the precise effect of all the divergent influences at work on the situation, and it is evident that if the Government sets about realizing in earnest the comprehensive forward policy to which it is now committed, it would ill become the true temperance reformer to indulge in recriminations about the past, even if there were political capital to be made by doing so. Meanwhile, the fact that so much has already been done in Assam to win the battle against one of the most insidious evils of the day, is one on which all concerned are entitled to congratulate themselves.

Occasionally, in the more or less humdrum experiences of everyday existence, it is possible to take, as it were, a page from our favorite book of stories, and discover that there is but a step between what is called the fanciful and imaginary, and what we regard as the actual. Even the humblest among the sons and daughters of men seem frequently to bring to themselves that good fortune which, according to Hans Christian Andersen and his fellow tellers of fairy tales, is bestowed only upon those who are the lucky favorites of imaginary people of the groves and hills.

In New York, a day or two ago, a man who came across the Atlantic many years ago as a penniless immigrant seeking work and a home in a new country, sat down as host to more than fifty of his employees who had been invited to celebrate with him the good fortune that has come to him. This man was Lewis Morgen, proprietor of the McAlpin Hotel barber shops, and accounted a millionaire. Perhaps there is nothing remarkable in the story up to this point. There are many millionaires in America today, and no doubt some of these may be barbers. But Mr. Morgen is able to trace the beginning of his prosperity to a particular circumstance, and to follow its course through the years that have intervened. He makes no secret of the matter, and there is no reason why he should. Indeed, there is every reason why it should be shared.

It is related that David Hunter McAlpin, years ago, when he went to Mr. Morgen's little shop, noted the politeness and deference displayed by the barber, and his apparent determination to please his customers. When the McAlpin barber was erected the proprietor gave the little barber the shop concession and financed him temporarily in fitting up and equipping the room. That was the beginning of his prosperity. But it is said of him that he has never ceased to be courteous, considerate, and thoughtful of the comfort and welfare of his patrons.

Success thus achieved is not accidental. It does not come by chance or by mere favoritism. No doubt there were thousands of workmen in the trade as efficient as Mr. Morgen when the choice fell upon him. But there was a reason why he, among all these others, should be chosen. The lesson, if one is sought, is too obvious to require emphasis. And the delightful and encouraging thing to remember is that the opportunity which led on and on to success in this case exists for all today, in whatever walk of life they may find themselves. Mr. Morgen did not monopolize opportunity, neither did he express all the courtesy and consideration which is or can be expressed. He has proved simply that, whatever one's circumstances or position, an investment in kindness pays a handsome dividend in the long run. It makes up a capital that cannot depreciate under adverse conditions, and insures a return, either in kind or in its equivalent, throughout fair or cloudy weather.

Editorial Notes

Lots of trouble is being expended in England upon finding a name which shall satisfy all and sundry as being suitable to attach to artificial silk. In this connection a correspondent to the London Times wrote recently: "There is a peculiar modern answer to the Shakespearean query: 'What's in a name?'—Money." And so it is not to be wondered at that a couple of dozen possible cognomens have been forthcoming, ranging all the way from "siltax," which is the more interesting, because it was coined before Mr. Churchill became Secretary of the Treasury, to such words as "lustrose," "silkeen," and "silver thread." There would seem to be many reasons why a single word should be invented, but somehow it eludes the pursuit of the word-coiners as evasively as a shadow escapes the grasp. The chief reason may be that the phrase "artificial silk" is quite solidly entrenched in the public thought, and unless some genius can supplant it with a really vigorous alternative it seems that the chances are that it will remain there for quite a time to come.

Prohibitionists the world over will welcome General von Ludendorff, Germany's war-time Quartermaster-General and now leader of her ultra-Nationalists, as an ally to their cause. According to an Associated Press item, he was asked to contribute to a book which Prof. Hans Schmidt is writing on "Why Germany Lost the War," and replied that his author might render a greater service with a book in support of prohibition. He has also demanded that the dangers of alcohol be pointed out in all schools, and is quoted as having complained recently, "We lack a compact organization and a leader for a vigorous prohibition campaign." Perchance the exigencies of conditions today may result in his finding himself once again a leading figure in the battle array of a mighty war—the struggle against the alcohol menace of the world.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The last week of the year saw the winding up of Parliament for the Christmas holidays. What have been the lessons of the year 1925 for the parties, for the leaders like Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, for the nation as a whole?

There is little doubt that the prestige of the Conservative Government has risen since the summer. It has gained no very marked Parliamentary successes, for the autumn session has been unexciting. But serious industrial trouble has been absent, unemployment has been falling, and it has had two great triumphs in the external sphere, at Locarno, and over the Irish boundary. Public opinion, if one may judge it by the usual barometer of by-elections and public meetings, is for the moment well satisfied with Mr. Baldwin's administration. He is safe, he is good-natured and not easily "rattled," he has lived up to his promise to secure to the nation a quiet life after the turmoil of the last ten years. There is certainly no other government in sight which would command more general support than the present.

But public opinion is a fickle thing. It seldom thinks about yesterday or tomorrow, but judges its leaders mainly on how they handle the problems that confront them from day to day. If the last six months have been happy, the next six months may be very stormy, and what the public's attitude toward the Government will then be no one can foretell.

For the moment Mr. Baldwin basks in the favoring breezes of applause in company with Sir Austen Chamberlain because of Locarno, Mr. Amery because of his handling of the Mosat case at Geneva, though there are many heart-searchings about further commitments in Iraq, and Neville Chamberlain because of his handling of housing and other problems of local government. Only Lord Eustace Percy is in trouble over his proposed method of obtaining economy in education.

But there are snags ahead. The Mining Commission has as yet given no sign of having found a solution of the crisis which will occur when the true budget in the subsidy given last August comes to an end in May. And that subsidy and other expenditure may upset Mr. Churchill's budget so much as to require an increase instead of a decrease in taxation next year. Higher taxes and a new crisis in the mines will certainly not make for a continuance of the popularity which the Government now enjoys.

When we turn to the opposition parties, their prospects in the distant future may be good, as the prospects of all oppositions, as the alternative government, always are, but their immediate condition is thoroughly bad.

The Labor Party is about as divided as a party possessed of genuine enthusiasm and conviction could well be. It is with the greatest difficulty that even the party in Parliament can be kept under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald. Outside there is little pretense at formal unity of any kind.

The Labor Party is united in a passionate denunciation of the existing capitalist economic order, because of its result in slums and poverty on the one side and of luxury and arrogant money power on the other, and in an almost equally enthusiastic preaching of the Socialist millennium, when all business will be conducted for the general good and not for private profit, and the evils alike of poverty and of excessive wealth will have disappeared.

But when it comes to practical proposals for giving effect to this ideal there is no pretense at agreement of any sort or kind. The party is divided into those who believe that there is no practical way of rapidly bringing about the Socialist millennium are convinced that Labor must proceed toward it by small and almost imperceptible instalments, and those who repudiate such cautious tactics and demand that when they do obtain power they should boldly put into effect the extremely radical measures which figure upon their program.

The Labor moderates retort that such tactics will

deprive them of the chance of ever obtaining power at all for they will scare both the moderate and the women voters away. The Labor extremists reply that nothing will attract support save boldness and courage, while the Communists demand revolutionary violence as the only way of advance. But the net effect of the quarrel is that for the moment Labor doesn't cut much ice either in Parliament or in the country, outside trade union circles.

The Liberals are in an even worse way. They are hardly less divided within themselves than Labor and they have not behind them the rising tide of interest in economic subjects among the mass of the workers as has the Labor Party.

The Liberal quarrel is not so much about policy as about that stormy petrel, Mr. Lloyd George. He seems to excite among politicians a sort of unreasoning animosity. There is a section of Liberals who seem more concerned to down Mr. Lloyd George than anything else.

Hence when Mr. Lloyd George, believing that the one hope for the Liberals was to capture the country vote—as the Conservatives had captured the moderate and property owning vote, and the Labor Party the industrial trade-union vote—brought forward his program of land reform, it became the signal for a terrific struggle inside the party itself, partly on the merits of the proposals, but certainly also largely around the personal equation.

For the moment the feud has been patched over by a number of agreed amendments to the land program. It remains to be seen whether this modified program can arouse any general interest and support in the rural constituencies. In any case, there is no likelihood of a general election for several years.

What of the Nation as a whole? That is the final question. On the whole, I think it is in a much more healthy state than it was a year or two ago.

For the country people, who are the backbone of public opinion was much inclined to sit back and wait for prosperity to return of its own accord and to pass the time in extravagance and pleasure seeking. Today a much more serious sentiment is abroad. More and more people are realizing that Great Britain can only maintain her standing in the world by constant work and constant readjustment to the conditions of the outside world.

Both Capital and Labor are beginning, for instance, to see that there is much truth in the universal foreign criticism that the failure of Great Britain to get rid of unemployment is just as bad in its own way as the failure of France to solve its financial crisis, and to see also that unless British employers adopt more up-to-date methods and British Labor a more co-operative spirit, Great Britain will become economically a back number.

Hence, despite economic recrimination in public, there is much serious thinking going on about the fundamental causes of present-day troubles. There is no longer the disposition to blame everything on the war and to leave it there. People are beginning to see that the Nation's discontents are fundamentally due to errors in its own ways of thought and action, and to try to find out what they are.

The process has not gone very far as yet. It may take a good many years to make the mass of people understand how far the inertia of the rich, the short-cut dreams of the poor, the indulgence in alcohol and gambling, have to do with their misfortunes. None the less, they are thinking and thinking honestly, and when that begins results in due time follow. We go forward, therefore, into 1926 with better hopes. I think, than in 1925. If our economic prestige is low, our political prestige has seldom been higher. Locarno, the Irish boundary settlement, progress toward reasonable relations in India and Egypt, all show that, despite what anyone may say, there is political life in the British lion still. I have no doubt that in time it will find the way of surmounting its economic difficulties also.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

When the first Christmas trees arrived in the streets of Berlin and the Salvation Army put up its tripods, each bearing its familiar little collection "pot," every Berliner knew that Christmas was definitely on the way. The method of collecting money by hanging little tripods resembling small pots to wooden tripods erected at the principal street corners was introduced by the Salvation Army after the war, and has proved most successful. The motto is: "Please keep the pot boiling!" Last year not less than 24,000 marks were collected in this manner in twelve days. This year, however, the willingness to give has somewhat lessened owing to the general economic distress, and during the first four days of the collection only 5500 marks were donated as compared with 8000 marks last year. But even this sum affords striking proof of the good will of the population, and hopes are entertained that it will still increase. The girls and men guarding the tripods have now resorted to ringing a little bell, and leaflets are also being distributed. This year the Salvation Army has planned to invite not less than 27,000 indigent families to its Christmas feast, where each will be entertained with refreshments and receive a basket of foodstuffs and practical things.

The coin section of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum has just acquired a number of valuable specimens, including two of special interest. The one is a gold piece issued as "emergency money" by the inhabitants of the town of Treves in Asia Minor about 84 B. C. This money was used by the soldiers of King Mithradates VI of Pontus who had sought refuge in that town from the Romans. It gradually began to lose its value, however, owing to the Roman blockade, and a sort of inflation set in with all the dire consequences so well known to the present generation, i. e., increase of prices, hoarding of goods and buying and selling by roundabout ways. Finally the soldiers of Mithradates stopped using this money and resorted to requisitioning. There is only one other specimen of this coin known to be in existence, and it is in Paris. The other particularly interesting acquisition of the Kaiser Friedrich is a silver coin, which was issued by the people of England in the year 285 A. D., when they decided to elect a king of their own and free themselves from the Roman rule. The coin, therefore, bears the inscription: "As one for whom we have long been waiting thou hast come at last," these words, taken from Virgil's *Aeneid*, being directed to the new king.

The first escalator has been opened for the public in the new building of the department store of Hermann Tietz. The interest it arouses naturally is great, and a crowd of eager spectators collect day after day, either encouraging the timid ones below and congratulating arrivals on the next floor. Two girls are posted at either end helping less agile persons on and off and keeping away the children, who are permitted to use the escalator only in the company of adults. Every now and again they encourage hesitating women by assuring them that "this staircase is absolutely without danger." This same department store is also the first to employ girls as elevator operators. They are clad in a smart green uniform and do their work just as promptly and as shade more politely and cheerfully than their male competitors, and the customers are rapidly learning that the pleasure of using an elevator is doubled when the attendant wears a cheery smile.

The following little episode is told by a reader of a local paper to which he adds certain interesting reflections of his own:

The boys are kneeling on the floor and are playing with tin soldiers. They have also built up their toy railway. A detachment of soldiers is waiting for the train to pass. The next train, which is late as usual. The captain complains about this to the station master who is represented by a soldier deprived of his weapons. After much delay the train leaves for the parade ground where a grand stand has been erected on which other tin soldiers are seated as guests.

"Why are there no tin people?" Heinz, the youngest son of my sister, asks me.

"Tin people? What do you mean?"

"Instead of tin soldiers, tin people. Our railway always conveys soldiers, nothing but soldiers. Why not people, ladies and gentlemen?"

Why are there no tin pedestrians and tin passengers? How much more pleasant it would be to fill the train

with them, the writer continues, and suggests as a few types, the daughter leaving for college accompanied by her parents to the station, Boy Scouts leaving for their camp, and Sunday excursionists. There are building sets without number to be had, he writes, but the children have only tin soldiers with which to fill their self-built schools, churches, stations, etc. They are compelled to play with tin soldiers, not because they like militarism and war, but because they have nothing in their stead, the writer concludes, and suggests that toy factories produce "tin towns and country folks."

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and is not responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Turkish Kindness to Animals and Christians

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The boasted kindness of the Turk toward animals, recently referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, is a matter which cannot be settled without taking into consideration the mental attitude of the Turk and his peculiar religious training. One story is sufficient to show that the Turkish mind is so foreign to the American that there is no possibility of Americans ever comprehending Turkish "kindness."

All Americans know the story of the dogs of Stamboul, those fierce scavengers, who so long acted as the street cleaners and garbage men of Constantinople, but all do not know the story of their destruction. When it was decided a few years ago to abolish the dogs, the question naturally arose as to how it could be done.

They could not be killed, as that was forbidden by the Koran. But the mind of the Turk is in the line of the invention of ways to obey the letter of the law and treaty, while breaking the spirit. So it was decided to dump the dogs upon a barren island in the Sea of Marmara. That the dogs must perish for lack of food and water troubled the Turkish mind not at all.

Allah had made the island and Allah had made the dogs. If the dogs of Allah were deposited upon the island Allah had made, their fate was surely the responsibility of Allah. The kindly Turk had fulfilled his duty by refusing to put these dumb animals to death. Their future was up to Allah.

And so the dogs, boat-load after boat-load, were deposited upon the island. The earlier arrivals, crazed with hunger and thirst, attacked each new lot, until after many weeks the last dog had succumbed to his wounds, as a result of hunger and thirst. And meanwhile the Turk went upon his placid way, sure in his own mind that he was guiltless of any wrong. He had not killed one of Allah's creatures, their death was the fault of Allah himself.

An American's offer to pay twenty-five or fifty cents for each dog and kill them all painlessly was indignantly rejected, as being a violation of the law of the Prophet as set forth in the Koran.

The story of the dogs also throws light upon the reasoning of the Turkish soldiers, who, while guarding a band of Christians in one of the innumerable migrations, which for no known reason so often took place in Asia Minor, became weary of the task and sought a way to end it.

It was winter in the hills of Asia Minor. One day upon reaching a village, the commander decided the sanitation of the male prisoners needed attention. He, therefore, marched them to the hamam or bath-house and ordered them into the hot room, still clothed in such poor raiment as they were permitted by their kindly guardians to possess.

After they had been reduced to a sufficiently weakened state by this treatment, the commander suddenly thought himself of the fact that the night's camping place was many miles distant and that if they were to reach it in time an immediate start must be made.

So the occupants of the hot room were suddenly turned into the street and the march began. That most of the men conveniently perished from exposure was, of course, not the fault of the Turkish commander. Nor was it his fault that the women and children, after the loss of their male protectors, also gradually succumbed.

Yes, certainly the Turks are kind to animals—and

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Are There to Be Horseless Streets?

Quite frequently, nowadays, appear formal announcements that the officials of one city or another in the United States have, by ordinance or otherwise, closed certain streets or avenues to horse-drawn traffic. It has been found possible, in recent years, since these highways have been paved with asphalt, macadam, or other substances which fit them particularly for the use of pleasure vehicles, to prohibit their use by loaded trucks and other vehicles which might injure or damage them irretrievably. This inhibition has been regarded as logical and reasonable, and truck drivers have found other streets over which to travel. But it is not as readily agreed that an order closing such streets and avenues to light horse-drawn traffic is either logical or necessary. There are still many persons who find pleasure in the use of carriages and horses. By every known law they have gained, by use, an easement over the lands regularly dedicated to the public as streets and highways. Taxes paid in part by horse owners have been appropriated in the construction and maintenance of the streets for many years. It might be reasonable to inquire by what process they have been deprived, or are assumed to have been deprived, of an established right.

The rule so often applied, which has as its basic theory "the greatest good to the greatest number," has its reasonable limitations. It should not be forgotten that the first common highways used by humans, the rivers and lakes, are still preserved, despite encroaching cities, railroads and streets, to their original craft. The boat, no matter what its size or motive power, still has right-of-way, while strings of